

The Economic Impact of Arizona State Parks



Lake Havasu State Park

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The authors would like to acknowledge the special partnership that has existed since 1996 between the Arizona State Parks Board and the Arizona Hospitality Research and Resource Center (AHRRC) at Northern Arizona University. Arizona State Parks have surveyed their visitors every five years – 1996, 2001, and 2006. As part of this major effort, the AHRRC has created survey instruments, entered and tabulated data, calculated results and prepared Final Reports for all three studies. For the two most recent cycles, 2001 and 2006, the AHRRC has used visitor expenditure data to calculate the economic impact of state parks on the counties in which they are located.

The AHRRC looks forward to an ongoing partnership with the Arizona State Parks Board as it continues to document the impact of visitors on parks, their neighboring communities, and the state economy overall.

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ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ARIZONA STATE PARKS

Executive Summary

Arizona State Parks have a significant economic impact on the communities and counties in which they are located. A state park's value is, of course, not measured by economic impact alone. Parks enhance community quality-of-life and preserve priceless historic, cultural, and recreational resources for residents and visitors from around the world. However, communities are increasingly recognizing that State Parks improve the economic well-being of rural counties and serve as an important tourism resource.

This report analyzes the impact of 27 Arizona State Parks on the economies of the 13 counties in which they are located. The economic impact of a state park is a function of visitor population and direct visitor spending, combined with multipliers (that vary across counties) reflecting the extent of re-circulation of visitors' money in the local economy. Thus, this study of the economic impact of Arizona State Parks produced the following findings:

- Total visitation to the Arizona State Park system fell from 2,513,401 in FY01 to 2,298,155 in FY07, a decline of 8.6 percent.

Direct spending by Arizona State Park visitors totaled \$162,799,442 in FY07.

- Per person spending at Arizona State Parks totaled \$70.84 in 2006-07.

Arizona State Parks are divided into three types – Conservation Parks (4 parks), Historic Parks (9 parks), and Recreation Parks (14 parks).

- The *combined* total economic impact (direct spending, indirect and induced impacts) of each park type on Arizona counties was:
 - Recreation parks – \$156.8 million
 - Historic parks – \$35.4 million
 - Conservation parks – \$32.2 million
- As a group, recreation parks generated the largest visitation and economic impact. The three recreation parks with the largest total economic impact were:
 - Lake Havasu State Park (Mohave County) - \$34.5 million in 2007
 - Slide Rock State Park (Coconino County) - \$30.1 million in 2007
 - Catalina State Park (Pima County) - \$19.6 million in 2007
- Calculated at the state level for FY07, the total economic impact of Arizona State Parks on the state was \$266,436,582.

Methodology

Calculations of the economic impact of state parks are based on park attendance. Total visitation for each park in the Arizona State Park system for fiscal years 2001 and 2007 are shown in Table 1a below, along with the percent change in visitation over this time.

Table 1a. Visitation by Park

County	State Park Name	Park Visitation 2000-2001	Park Visitation 2006-2007	Percent Change
Apache	Lyman Lake	28,304	36,298	28.2%
Cochise	Kartchner Caverns	199,115	155,909	-21.7%
Cochise	Tombstone Courthouse	74,105	52,989	-28.5%
Coconino	Riordan Mansion	19,194	26,013	36.0%
Coconino	Slide Rock	275,554	249,409	-9.5%
Gila	Tonto Natural Bridge	100,178	94,026	-6.1%
Graham	Roper Lake	60,242	73,230	21.6%
La Paz	Alamo Lake	70,969	72,066	1.5%
La Paz	Buckskin Mountain	93,999	96,529	2.7%
Mohave	Cattail Cove	106,939	98,419	-8.0%
Mohave	Lake Havasu	345,590	314,519	-9.0%
Navajo	Fool Hollow	84,527	95,495	13.0%
Navajo	Homolovi Ruins	20,644	15,953	-22.7%
Pima	Catalina	154,806	149,644	-3.3%
Pinal	Boyce Thompson Arboretum	87,238	65,108	-25.4%
Pinal	Lost Dutchman	114,253	77,683	-32.0%
Pinal	McFarland	4,273	3,968	-7.1%
Pinal	Picacho Peak	117,652	63,393	-46.1%
Pinal	Oracle	*	9,592	
Santa Cruz	Patagonia Lake	196,332	178,497	-9.1%
Santa Cruz	Tubac Presidio	18,770	14,439	-23.1%
Yavapai	Dead Horse Ranch	103,089	120,686	17.1%
Yavapai	Fort Verde	21,450	16,950	-21.0%
Yavapai	Jerome	53,128	60,307	13.5%
Yavapai	Red Rock	76,393	80,711	5.7%
Yuma	Yuma Quartermasters Depot	16,959	17,628	3.9%
Yuma	Yuma Territorial Prison	69,698	58,694	-15.8%
	Total Visitation	2,513,401	2,298,155	-8.6%

*Oracle State Park was officially opened to the public on October 1, 2001, prior to that it was only available for environmental education programs on a reservation basis.

From this data, it is clear that a majority of parks in the State Park system (16) experienced declining visitation over this period, while others grew (10).¹ In any given year, a wide range of influences, both internal and external, can cause park visitation to fluctuate – weather patterns and annual rainfall, gasoline prices, health of the wider economy, and so on. For example, State Parks and National Parks experienced their highest ever visitation in 2001, prior to September 11. During this year, the state received enough rain to produce an incredible display of wildflowers, which in turn boosted visitation to natural areas. After September 11, 2001, both State and National parks experienced a decrease in visitation, as Americans traveled less, although visitation for both park systems has been rebounding. To provide a more complete picture of overall park visitation, visitor attendance totals for each park, in the intervening years between 2001 and 2007, are presented in the Appendix.

Expenditure data used to make the calculations in this report are derived from two sources: the Arizona State Park 2006-07 Visitor Survey and Arizona State Parks FY07 Park Summary report. The Arizona State Park 2006-07 Visitor Survey asked visitors to report park expenditures by category. Specifically, the survey asked visitors to allocate their expenditures within the park and within 50 miles of the park separately. However, in this 2007 Economic Impact study a secondary method was used to allocate in-park expenditures. In analyzing the 2007 Visitor Survey data, it was found that respondents did not differentiate consistently between those expenditures in the park and those within 50 miles of the park. For example, some visitors attributed in-park expenditures to categories that were not valid or available within the park (e.g., lodging, gasoline). In order not to overestimate in-park spending, the FY07 Park Summary report created by the Arizona State Parks administrative office, including all possible park-related revenue, (i.e., admission, camping, concessions, gift shop purchases, donations, etc.), were used as a proxy for total in-park visitor expenditures. The Arizona State Park 2006-07 Visitor Survey data was used only for visitor spending reported outside of but within a 50-mile radius of each park.

Total direct expenditures on the part of visitors to each Arizona State Park were requested and collected according to the categories shown below.

- In-Park Expenditures
- Admission Fees (including permits or licenses)
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages (restaurants, etc.)
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping (clothing, souvenirs, gifts, etc.)
- Lodging Expenses (hotel, motel, condos, etc.)
- Private Auto Expenses (gas, oil, repairs, parking fees, etc.)
- Tourist Services (museums, tours, etc)
- Any Other Expenses

¹ Oracle State Park was not open in 2001, so no comparative visitation data is available.

To estimate the total economic impact of each park, the AHRRC used the IMPLANTM economic impact model² to estimate the total income generated in the county economy, including direct, indirect and induced income, and the number of jobs in the county economy supported by this level of visitor spending. The spending of visitors with ZIP codes in the county or within 50 miles of the park was excluded since such visitors do not add *new money* to the local economy. It is standard in economic impact studies to count as economic impact only expenditures by those who reside outside the local area.

In this analysis, the IMPLANTM model was used to analyze the economic impact of visitor expenditures. This model, developed by the Minnesota IMPLANTM Group, is a model that is widely used to estimate the impacts of all levels of expenditures within a geographic area, typically at the county and state levels. Using this model, the full set of economic impact calculations are produced for each of 27 Arizona State Parks and for the state of Arizona overall. Maricopa and Greenlee Counties are not included in this study because they contain no Arizona State Parks. Visitor expenditure data are organized alphabetically by county in the report that follows, combining the State Parks within each county; each county report, therefore, stands as a discrete document.

Three processes are integral parts of impact modeling: *direct*, *indirect*, and *induced* effects. *Direct* effects are that portion of initial tourist expenditures spent by the tourism sector for inputs necessary to provide the goods and services. For example, a tourist visits a state park in county Y, and spends X dollars at a hotel. Then X is the *direct* effect of his expenditures. But the hotel in turn spends a portion of the initial expenditure on inputs necessary to run the operation (electricity, maid service, and so forth). Some of the hotel's spending will occur outside of county Y. However, the portion that the hotel spends within the county again contributes to the economy. This impact of the initial tourist expenditures is termed the *indirect* effect. Finally, those individuals or firms within county Y who receive money through the *indirect* effect in turn spend money in the county. This final effect is termed the *induced* effect of the initial expenditure. The ratio of the three effects combined to the initial expenditure is labeled the output multiplier for that expenditure. Therefore an output multiplier is the sum of direct (tourist spending), indirect (hotel spending) and induced (consumption) divided by direct tourism spending. Similarly, direct jobs are jobs that are supported by direct expenditures, while indirect and induced jobs are those supported by indirect and induced expenditures. It is important to remember that direct jobs are jobs supported by visitor expenditures in the county and may include but are not limited to jobs in the parks.

In the prior economic impact study of Arizona State Parks (2001), a model developed by Silvers-Pavlovich at the University of Arizona was used.³ This was a more limited sectoral model designed to estimate economic impacts in tourism and was used to develop an analysis for each park *at the county level*; it was not designed to allow county economic impacts to sum to an overall state impact total. Differences between the Silvers-Pavlovich model and IMPLANTM are generally due to the initial model

² Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.

³ University of Arizona

construction. The Silvers-Pavlovich model is an 11-sector margined model developed in 1989 and uncorrected for inflation, whereas IMPLAN™ is a fully factored sectoral model containing 509 North American Industry Code segments. Another major difference between the Silvers-Pavlovich and IMPLAN™ models is that the former tends to overestimate employment compared to the fully sectorized IMPLAN™ model. For these reasons, the economic impact results from the two models (FY01 and FY07) are not presented side by side. In addition, due to the differences between the models and the fact that no direct comparisons are made between the 2001 and 2007 findings in this report, 2007 data are not adjusted for inflation.

The following table summarizes total county income and jobs produced by the IMPLAN™ analysis for FY07.

Table 2a. State Parks by County Income and Jobs

County / Park	Total County Income (\$)	Total County Jobs
Apache County		
Lyman Lake (Rec)	\$2,447,506	35
Apache County Total	\$2,447,506	35
Cochise County		
Tombstone Courthouse (His)	\$7,225,150	101
Kartchner Caverns (Con)	\$12,333,199	188
Cochise County Total	\$19,558,349	289
Coconino County		
Riordan Mansion (His)	\$6,781,494	101
Slide Rock (Rec)	\$30,087,905	422
Coconino County Total	\$36,869,399	523
Gila County		
Tonto Nat. Bridge (Rec)	\$3,621,346	38
Gila County Total	\$3,621,346	38
Graham County		
Roper Lake (Rec)	\$5,724,685	77
Graham County Total	\$5,724,685	77
La Paz County		
Alamo Lake (Rec)	\$5,608,937	72
Buckskin Island (Rec)	\$10,456,400	137
La Paz County Total	\$16,065,337	209
Mohave County		
Cattail Cove (Rec)	\$13,184,301	187
Lake Havasu (Rec)	\$34,514,609	484
Mohave County Total	\$47,698,910	671

County / Park	Total County Income (\$)	Total County Jobs
Navajo County		
Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area (Rec)	\$5,824,440	73
Homolovi Ruins (His)	\$3,501,468	44
Navajo County Total	\$9,325,908	117
Pima County		
Catalina (Rec)	\$19,604,659	262
Pima County Total	\$19,604,659	262
Pinal County		
Boyce Thompson (Con)*	\$2,644,753	20
Lost Dutchman (Rec)	\$4,190,586	46
McFarland (His)	\$613,318	6
Picacho Peak (Rec)	\$2,453,130	26
Oracle (Con)	\$217,474	3
Pinal County Total	\$10,119,261	101
Santa Cruz County		
Patagonia Lake (Rec)	\$8,974,106	128
Tubac Presidio (His)	\$256,377	4
Santa Cruz County Total	\$9,230,483	132
Yavapai County		
Dead Horse Ranch (Rec)	\$10,135,704	143
Fort Verde (His)	\$2,420,337	33
Jerome (His)	\$7,006,241	93
Red Rock (Con)	\$17,005,170	225
Yavapai County Total	\$36,567,452	494
Yuma County		
Yuma Territorial Prison (His)	\$5,815,585	84
Yuma Quartermaster Depot (His)	\$1,826,521	26
Yuma County Total	\$7,642,106	110

NOTE: Abbreviations in Parentheses refer to Park Type.
Rec = Recreation Park; His = Historic Park; Con = Conservation Park.

Economic Impact of Arizona State Parks at the State Level

For the first time, the total economic impact of Arizona State Parks on the state as a whole has been prepared in this 2007 study by using the separate state-level model provided within the IMPLAN model. To perform this analysis, visitor spending in the parks was aggregated from all parks *by sector*, as shown in Table 3a, and these totals were then used as inputs for the IMPLAN calculations. It should be pointed out that the model does not allow for the simple summation of all the county level impact totals to produce a state economic impact number.

Thus, it was estimated that total direct expenditures in the Arizona State Park system equaled \$162,799,442 in FY07, as shown in Table 3a. These total direct expenditures of \$162.8 million resulted in an additional \$47,218,295 of indirect income, and \$56,418,845 of induced income. This resulted in a total of \$103,637,140 of total indirect and induced income to the state.

When direct, indirect and induced income is combined the total impact of visitors to state parks in Arizona during FY07 is \$266,436,582. This total state income resulted in 2,397 direct jobs and 950 indirect jobs for a total of 3,347 total jobs.

Finally, visitors' expenditures combined with their direct and induced impacts resulted in \$21,171,627 in Federal Government taxes and \$22,762,326 in state and local government taxes. The total tax impact of Arizona State Park visitors in 2007 was \$43,933,953. See Table 3a.

Table 3a. Economic Impact of Arizona State Parks on the Arizona Economy, FY07

Direct Expenditures by Visitors (\$)	2007
In-park expenditures	\$11,415,253
Admission	\$11,319,639
Camping	\$5,810,930
Groceries	\$27,129,959
Food & Beverages	\$24,375,662
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$4,708,540
Retail Shopping	\$15,347,294
Lodging	\$18,594,618
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$32,345,735
Tourist Services	\$5,012,916
Other Expenses	\$6,738,895
Total direct expenditures	\$162,799,442

Indirect and Induced State Income (\$)	2007
Indirect income	\$47,218,295
Induced Income	\$56,418,845
Total State Indirect and Induced Income	\$103,637,140

Indirect and Direct State Employment	2007
Direct Jobs	2,397
Indirect Jobs	950
Total State Jobs	3,347
Total State Income	\$266,436,582

Tax Impacts	2007
Federal Government Non Defense	\$21,171,627
State & Local Government	\$22,762,326
Total taxes	\$43,933,953

Apache County State Parks



Lyman Lake State Park

Apache County State Parks

Apache County contains one Arizona State Park – Lyman Lake State Park. Table 1 below shows total visitation to Lyman Lake State Park for FY01 and FY07. Visitation at Lyman Lake increased significantly (28%) during this time.

Table 1. Apache County State Park visitation

Park	2000-01	2006-07	Percent change
Lyman Lake	28,304	36,298	28.2%

Visitor surveys were conducted at each of the Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures⁴
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 1 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Lyman Lake in each category for the 2007 survey.

⁴ See methodology section.

Figure 1. Lyman Lake State Park mean expenditures 2007

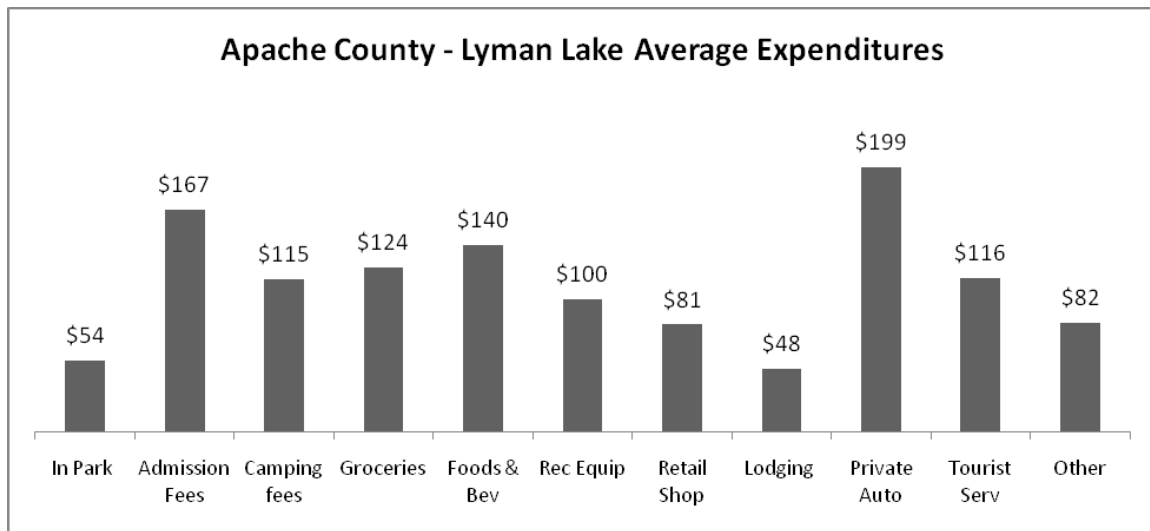


Table 2 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figure 1) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures. Lyman Lake had a total \$2,116,963 in direct state park expenditures for 2007.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Table 2. Apache County Economic Impact 2007

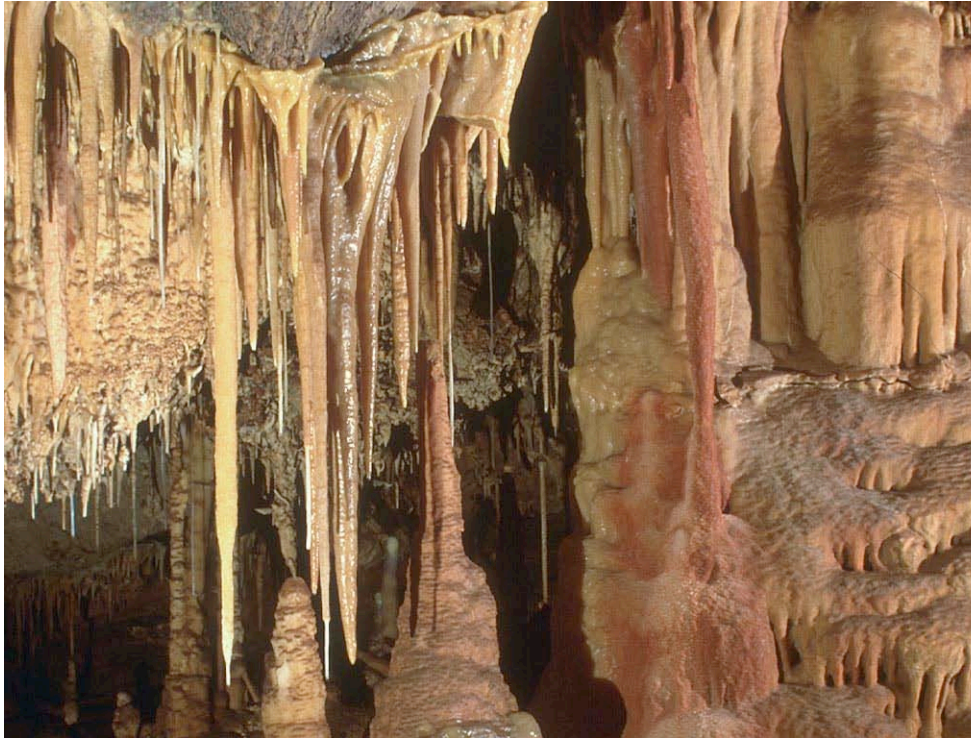
Direct Expenditures by Visitors (\$)	2007
In-park expenditures	\$140,313
Admission	\$92,107
Camping	\$123,381
Groceries	\$343,913
Food & Beverages	\$368,495
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$74,923
Retail Shopping	\$171,872
Lodging	\$71,796
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$670,844
Tourist Services	\$23,674
Other Expenses	\$35,646
Total direct expenditures	\$2,116,963

Indirect and Induced County Income (\$)	2007
Indirect Income	\$166,448
Induced Income	\$164,095
Total Indirect and Induced County Income	\$330,543

Direct and Indirect County Employment	2007
Direct Jobs	31
Indirect Jobs	4
Total County Jobs	35
Total County Income	\$2,447,506

Tax Impacts	2007
Federal Government Non Defense	\$121,130
State & Local Government	\$197,332
Total taxes	\$318,462

Cochise County State Parks



Kartchner Caverns State Park

Cochise County State Parks

Cochise County contains two Arizona State Parks – Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park and Kartchner Caverns State Park. Table 3 below shows total visitation to Tombstone Courthouse and Kartchner Caverns State Parks for FY01 and FY07. Visitation at both Tombstone Courthouse and Kartchner Caverns declined over this period.

Table 3. Cochise County State Park visitation

Park	2001	2007	Percent Change
Tombstone	74,105	52,989	-28.5%
Kartchner Caverns	199,115	155,909	-21.7%
Total County Visitation	273,220	208,898	-23.5%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures⁵
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures.

⁵ See methodology section.

Figure 2 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Tombstone Courthouse in each category for the 2007 survey. Figure 3 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Kartchner Caverns in each category for 2007.

Figure 2. Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park mean expenditures 2007

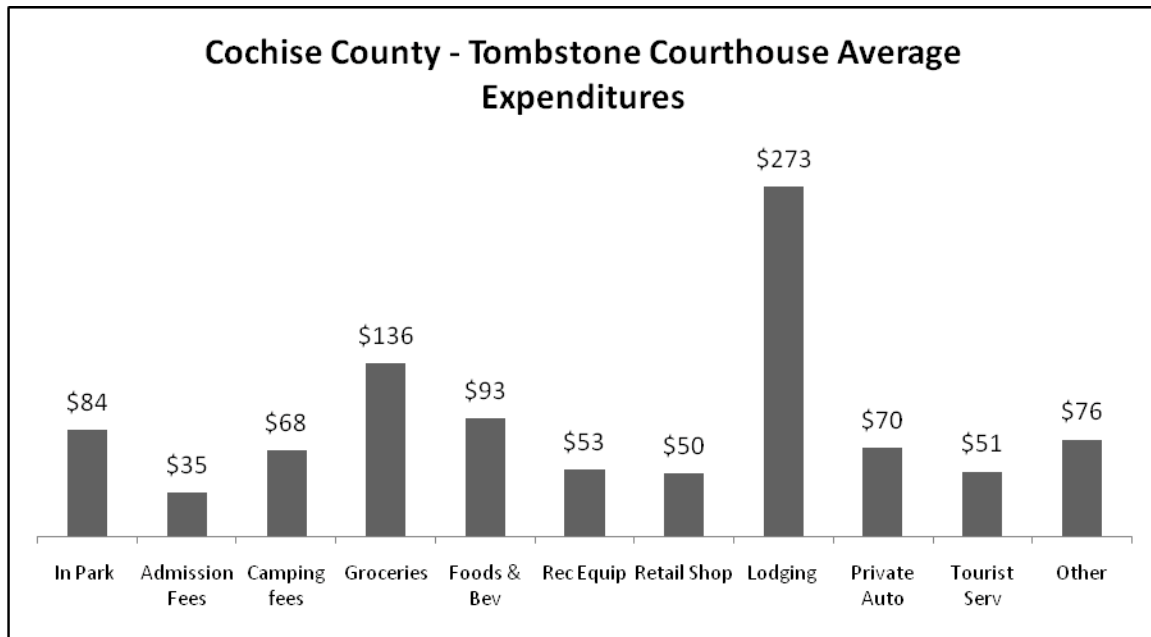


Table 4 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figures 2 & 3) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park had direct expenditures of \$5,544,875 in FY07. Kartchner Caverns State Park had direct expenditures of \$9,615,128 in FY07.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Figure 3. Kartchner Caverns State Park mean expenditures 2007

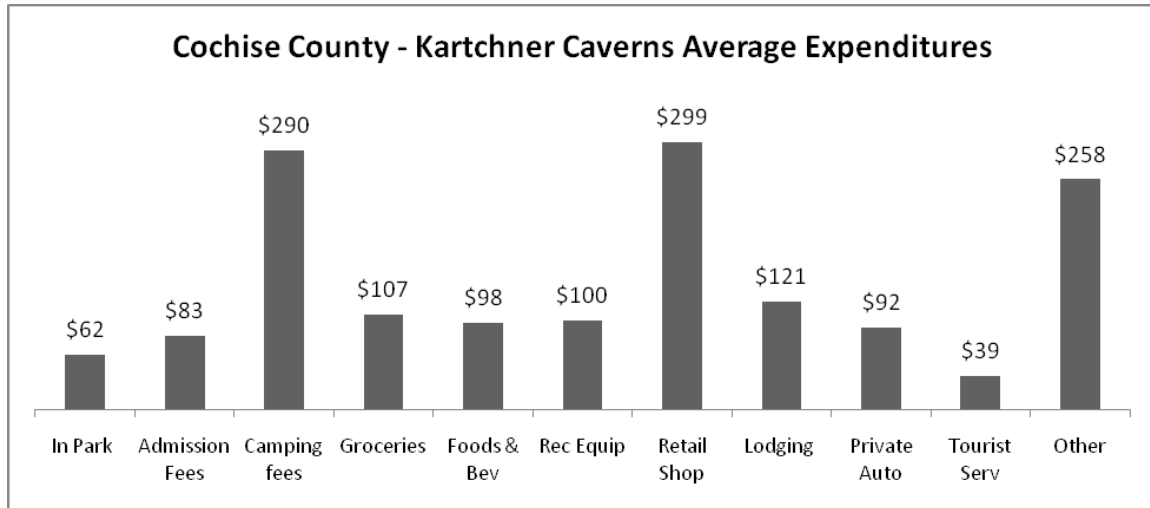


Table 4. Cochise County Economic Impact 2007

Cochise County Parks	2007 Tombstone Courthouse	2007 Kartchner Caverns
In-park expenditures	\$216,967	\$2,879,841
Admission	\$229,967	\$796,737
Camping	\$868,153	\$523,141
Groceries	\$619,009	\$448,578
Food & Beverages	\$888,744	\$1,706,521
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$16,505	\$60,131
Retail Shopping	\$400,359	\$1,258,544
Lodging	\$1,373,986	\$363,793
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$614,450	\$1,105,210
Tourist Services	\$185,168	\$162,955
Other Expenses	\$131,567	\$309,675
Total direct expenditures	\$5,544,875	\$9,615,128

	Tombstone Courthouse Income 2007	Kartchner Caverns Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income		
Indirect Income	\$862,545	\$1,358,426
Induced Income	\$817,730	\$1,359,645
Total Indirect and Induced County Income	\$1,680,275	\$2,718,071

	Tombstone Courthouse Jobs 2007	Kartchner Caverns Jobs 2007
Direct and Indirect County Employment		
Direct Jobs	82	157
Indirect Jobs	19	31
Total County Jobs	101	188
Total County Income	\$7,225,150	\$12,333,199

	Tombstone Courthouse Tax Impacts 2007	Kartchner Caverns Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts		
Federal Government Non Defense	\$408,672	\$666,004
State & Local Government	\$542,472	\$984,215
Total Taxes	\$951,149	\$1,650,219

Coconino County State Parks



Slide Rock State Park

Coconino County State Parks

Coconino County contains two Arizona State Parks – Riordan Mansion State Historic Park and Slide Rock State Park. Table 5 below shows total visitation to Riordan Mansion State Historic Park and Slide Rock State Park for FY01 and FY07. Riordan Mansion visitation increased somewhat over this period, while Slide Rock declined. Recreation activities at Slide Rock are dependent on rainfall and snowmelt. The water in Oak Creek is also tested three times/day for specific bacterial pathogens; when found to be present, activities are restricted or the park is closed. Also, natural disasters such as wildfires, flooding, and other such events have impacted park visitation at Slide Rock in the recent past.

Table 5. Coconino County State Park visitation

Park	2001	2007	Percent Change
Riordan Mansion	19,194	26,013	36.0%
Slide Rock State Park	275,554	249,409	-9.5%
Total County Visitation	294,748	275,512	-7.0%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures⁶
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

⁶ See methodology section.

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 4 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Riordan Mansion State Historic Park in each category for the 2007 survey. Figure 5 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Slide Rock State Park in each category for 2007.

Figure 4. Riordan Mansion State Historic Park mean expenditures 2007

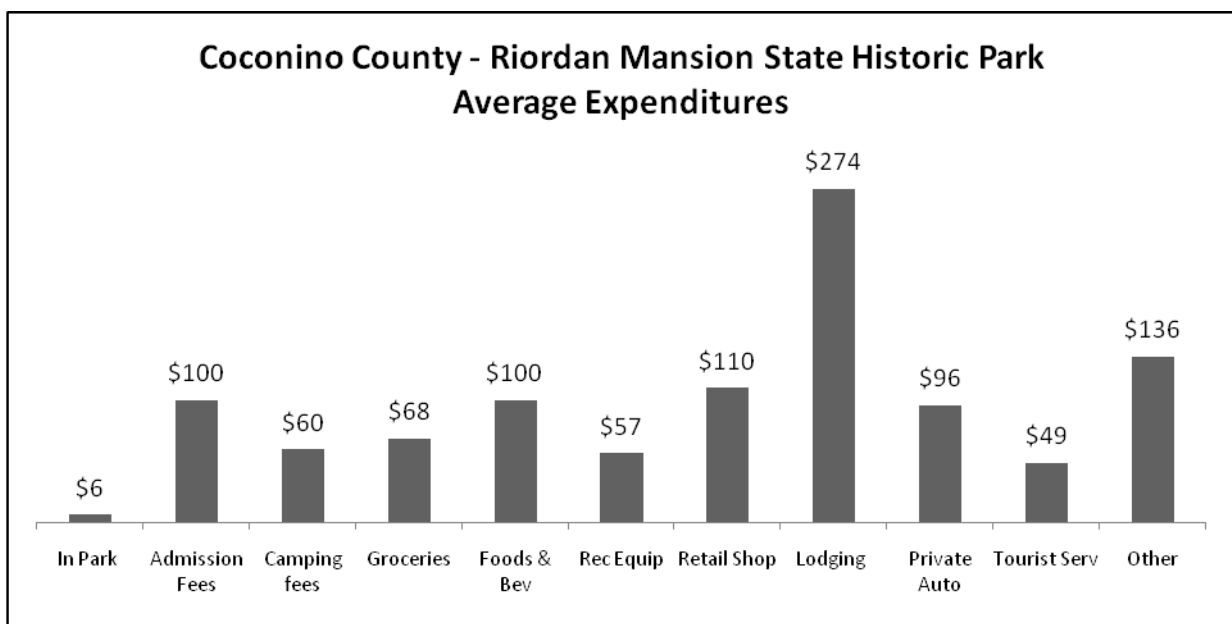


Table 6 is presented in two sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figures 4 & 5) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Riordan Mansion Historic State Park had direct expenditures of \$4,759,803 in 2007. Slide Rock State Park had direct expenditures of \$20,546,018 in 2007.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Figure 5. Slide Rock State Park mean expenditures 2007

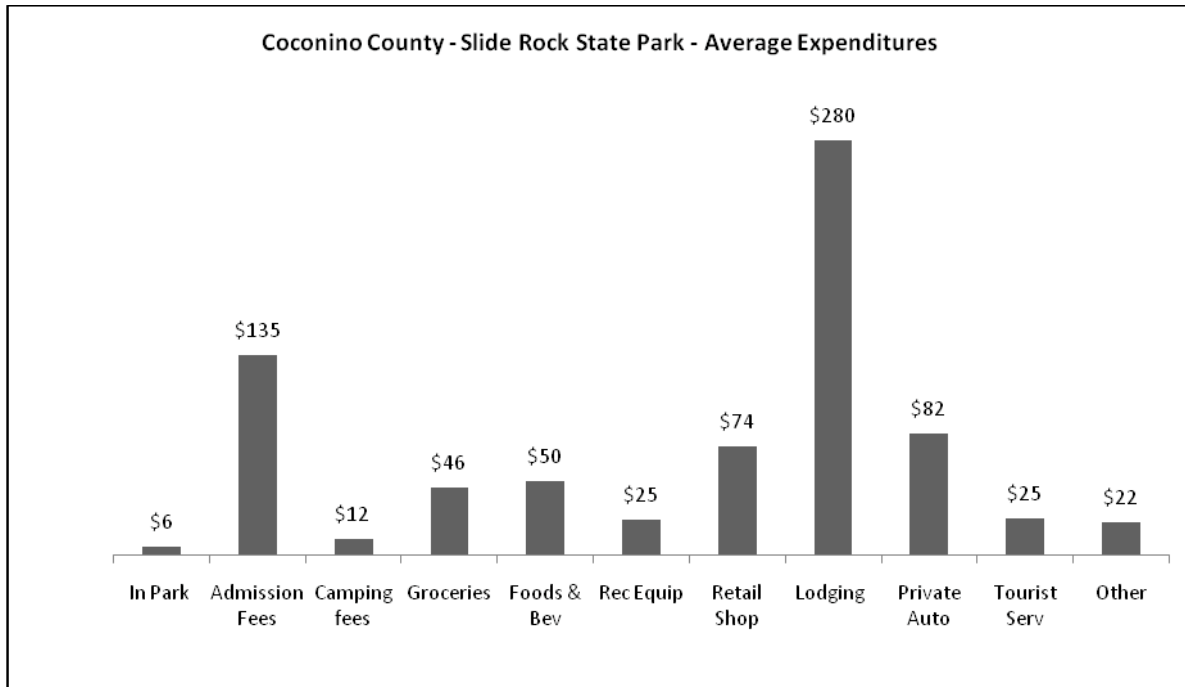


Table 6. Coconino County Economic Impact 2007

Coconino County Parks	2007 Riordan Mansion	2007 Slide Rock
In-park expenditures	\$148,006	\$612,272
Admission	\$217,352	\$1,232,622
Camping	\$24,737	\$503,721
Groceries	\$212,177	\$2,595,002
Food & Beverages	\$1,895,828	\$4,351,500
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$52,786	\$326,486
Retail Shopping	\$433,876	\$2,177,811
Lodging	\$1,075,686	\$1,070,860
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$456,750	\$3,571,210
Tourist Services	\$116,232	\$1,228,021
Other Expenses	\$126,375	\$2,876,513
Total direct expenditures	\$4,759,803	\$20,546,018

	Riordan Mansion Income 2007	Slide Rock Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income		
Indirect Income	\$915,096	\$4,374,555
Induced Income	\$1,106,595	\$5,167,332
Total Indirect and Induced County Income	\$2,021,691	\$9,541,887

	Riordan Mansion Jobs 2007	Slide Rock Jobs 2007
Direct and Indirect County Employment		
Direct Jobs	79	317
Indirect Jobs	22	105
Total County Jobs	101	422
Total County Income	\$6,781,494	\$30,087,905

	Riordan Mansion Tax Impacts 2007	Slide Rock Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts		
Federal Government Non Defense	\$492,172	\$2,283,589
State & Local Government	\$526,501	\$2,552,229
Total taxes	\$1,018,673	\$4,835,818

Gila County State Parks



Tonto Natural Bridge State Park

Gila County State Parks

Gila County contains one Arizona State Park – Tonto Natural Bridge State Park. Table 7 below shows total visitation to Tonto Bridge State Park for FY01 and FY07. Visitation at Tonto Natural Bridge declined slightly during this time.

Table 7. Gila County State Park visitation

Park	2001	2007	Percent Change
Tonto Natural Bridge	100,178	94,026	-6.1%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures⁷
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 6 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Tonto Natural Bridge State Park in each category for the 2007 survey.

⁷ See methodology section.

Figure 6. Tonto Natural Bridge State Park mean expenditures 2007

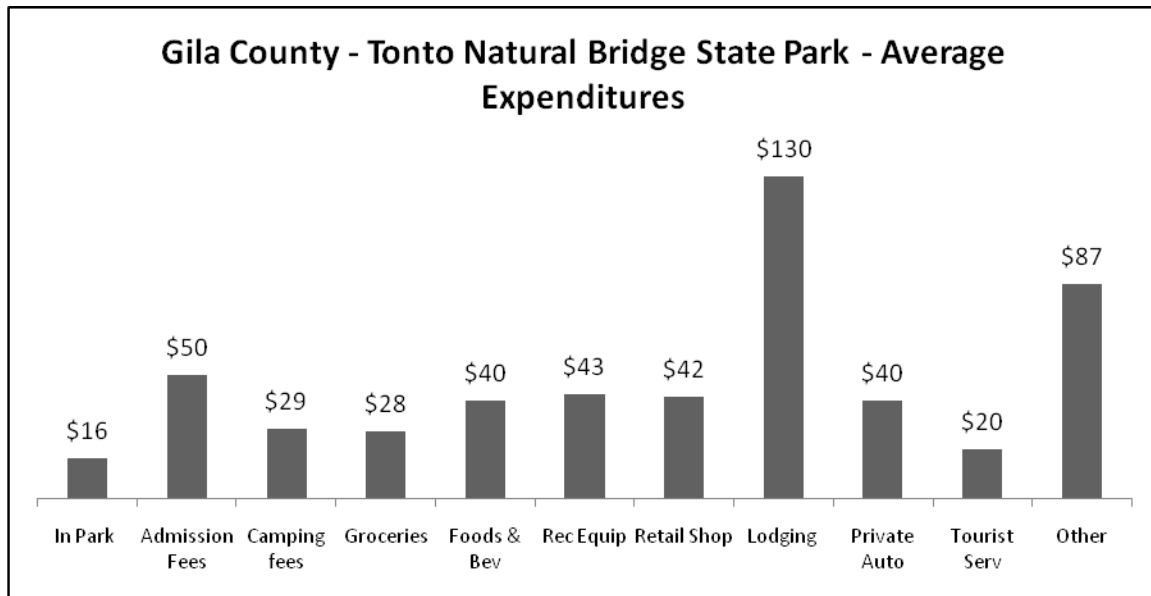


Table 8 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figure 6) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Tonto Natural Bridge State Park saw direct expenditures of \$3,087,305 by state park visitors.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Table 8. Gila County Economic Impact 2007

Gila County Parks	Tonto Natural Bridge Expenditures 2007
In-park expenditures	\$296,376
Admission	\$373,908
Camping	\$22,434
Groceries	\$173,179
Food & Beverages	\$613,997
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$33,455
Retail Shopping	\$228,674
Lodging	\$665,163
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$519,536
Tourist Services	\$23,615
Other Expenses	\$136,968
Total direct expenditures	\$3,087,305

	Tonto Natural Bridge Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income	
Indirect Income	\$240,336
Induced Income	\$293,705
Total Indirect and Induced County Income	\$534,041

Direct and Indirect County Employment	Tonto Natural Bridge Jobs 2007
Direct Jobs	32
Indirect Jobs	6
Total County Jobs	38
Total County Income	\$3,621,346

	Tonto Natural Bridge Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts	
Federal Government Non Defense	\$177,335
State & Local Government	\$237,022
Total taxes	\$414,357

Graham County State Parks



Roper Lake State Park

Graham County State Parks

Graham County contains one Arizona State Park – Roper Lake State Park. Table 9 below shows total visitation to Roper Lake State Park for FY01 and FY07. During this time, visitation increased significantly at Roper Lake State Park.

Table 9. Graham County State Park visitation

Park	2001	2007	Percent Change
Roper Lake	60,242	73,230	21.6%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures⁸
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 7 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Roper Lake in each category for the 2007 survey.

⁸ See methodology section.

Figure 7. Roper Lake State Park mean expenditures 2007

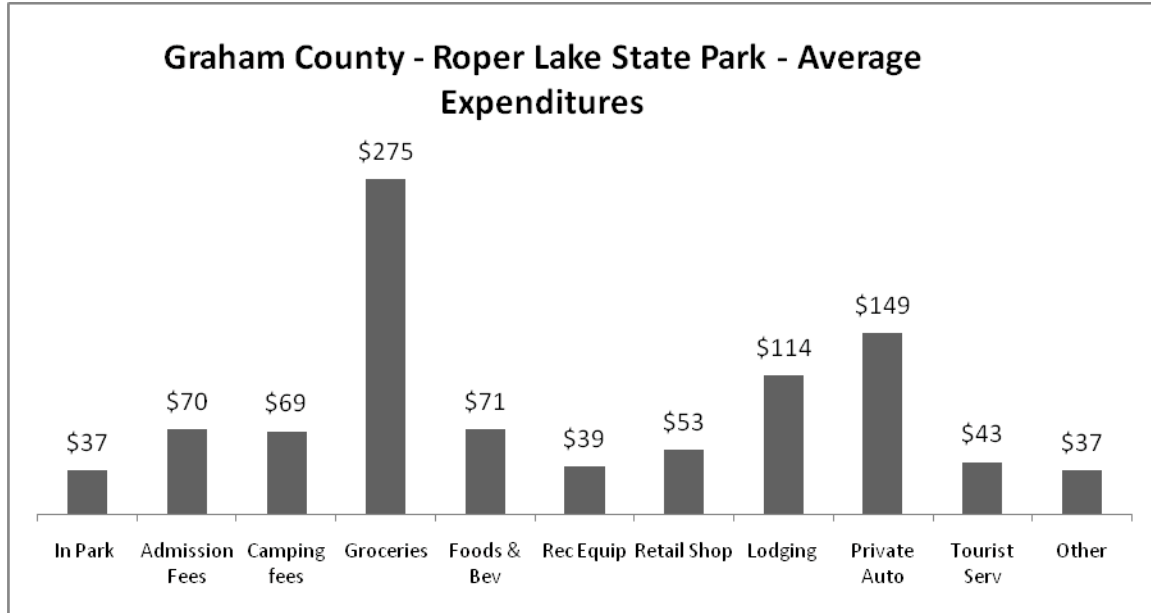


Table 10 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figure 7) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Roper Lake State Park saw \$4,498,344 in direct expenditures by state park visitors in 2007.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Table 10. Graham County Economic Impact 2007

Graham County Parks	Roper Lake Expenditures 2007
In-park expenditures	\$205,721
Admission	\$177,379
Camping	\$69,431
Groceries	\$2,033,166
Food & Beverages	\$443,143
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$87,879
Retail Shopping	\$172,818
Lodging	\$57,978
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$1,149,414
Tourist Services	\$57,167
Other Expenses	\$44,699
Total direct expenditures	\$4,498,344

	Roper Lake Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income	
Indirect Income	\$546,162
Induced Income	\$680,179
Total Indirect & Induced Income	\$1,226,341

Direct and Indirect County Employment	Roper Lake Jobs 2007
Direct Jobs	61
Indirect Jobs	16
Total County Jobs	77
Total County Income	\$5,724,685

Tax Impacts	Roper Lake Tax Impacts 2007
Federal Government Non Defense	\$385,608
State & Local Government	\$531,491
Total Taxes	\$917,099

La Paz County State Parks



Alamo Lake State Park

La Paz County State Parks

La Paz County contains two Arizona State Parks – Alamo Lake State Park and Buckskin Mountain State Park. The numbers reported below for Buckskin Mountain State Park include visitors to Buckskin River Island Unit and their spending as well. Table 11 below shows total visitation to Alamo Lake State Park and Buckskin Mountain State Park for FY01 and FY07. Visitation during this time increased slightly at both parks.

Table 11. La Paz County State Park visitation

La Paz County	2001	2007	Percent Change
Alamo Lake	70,969	72,066	1.5%
Buckskin Mountain	93,999	96,529	2.7%
Total	164,968	168,595	2.2%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures⁹
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 8 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Alamo Lake State Park in each category for the 2007 survey.

⁹ See methodology section.

Figure 9 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Buckskin Mountain State Park in each category for 2007.

Figure 8. Alamo Lake State Park mean expenditures 2007

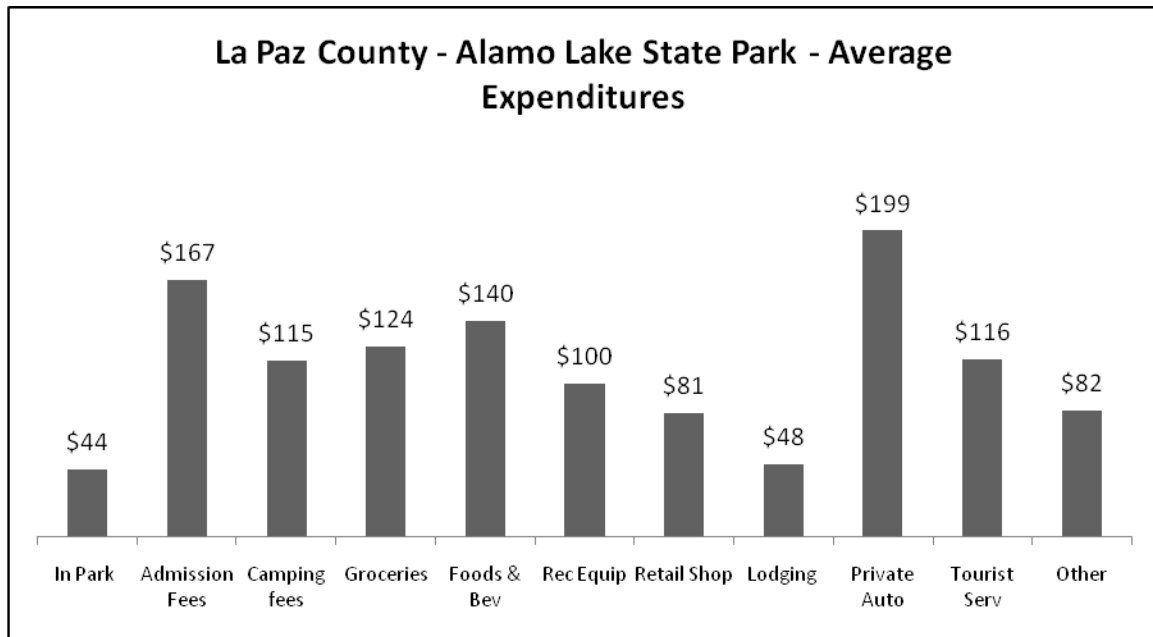


Table 12 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figures 8 & 9) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Alamo Lake State Park saw \$4,680,241 in direct expenditures by state park visitors in 2007, while Buckskin Mountain State Park saw \$8,649,920 in direct expenditures by state park visitors.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Figure 9. Buckskin Mountain State Park mean expenditures 2007

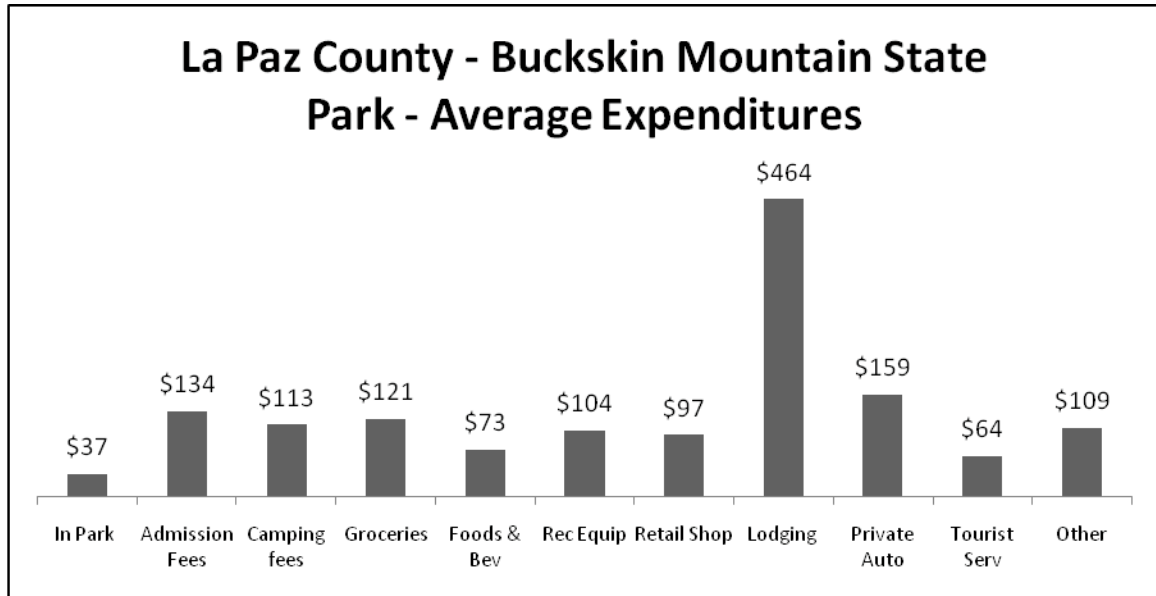


Table 12. La Paz County Economic Impact 2007

La Paz County Parks	2007 Alamo Lake	2007 Buckskin Mountain
In-park expenditures	\$340,155	\$576,245
Admission	\$537,720	\$545,505
Camping	\$136,189	\$359,685
Groceries	\$839,270	\$2,069,133
Food & Beverages	\$857,672	\$927,209
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$186,222	\$457,128
Retail Shopping	\$109,817	\$751,253
Lodging	\$8,056	\$184,824
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$1,552,187	\$2,358,475
Tourist Services	\$29,426	\$63,667
Other Expenses	\$83,528	\$356,795
Total direct expenditures	\$4,680,241	\$8,649,920

	Alamo Lake Income 2007	Buckskin Mountain Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income		
Indirect Income	\$418,947	\$803,130
Induced Income	\$509,749	\$1,003,350
Total Indirect & Induced Income	\$928,696	\$1,806,480

	Alamo Lake Jobs 2007	Buckskin Mountain Jobs 2007
Direct and Indirect County Employment		
Direct Jobs	62	115
Indirect Jobs	11	22
Total County Jobs	73	137
Total County Income	\$5,608,937	\$10,456,400

	Alamo Lake Tax Impacts 2007	Buckskin Mountain Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts		
Federal Government Non Defense	\$320,635	\$613,113
State & Local Government	\$453,678	\$874,364
Total Taxes	\$774,313	\$1,487,477

Mohave County State Parks



Cattail Cove State Park

Mohave County State Parks

Mohave County contains two Arizona State Parks – Cattail Cove State Park and Lake Havasu State Park. Table 13 below shows total visitation to Cattail Cove State Park and Lake Havasu State Park for FY01 and FY07. During this time, visitation declined at both parks, although it is important to remember that visitation numbers at Lake Havasu are oftentimes limited by the carrying capacity of the park. On weekends and holidays, the park oftentimes reaches maximum capacity and so the gates are closed to additional visitors.

Table 13. Mohave County State Park visitation

Mohave County	2001	2007	Percent Change
Cattail Cove	106,939	98,419	-8.0%
Lake Havasu	345,590	314,519	-9.0%
Total	452,529	412,938	-8.7%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY 2006-07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures¹⁰
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The

¹⁰ See methodology section.

same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 10 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Cattail Cove State Park in each category for the 2007 survey. Figure 11 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Lake Havasu State Park in each category for 2007.

Figure 10. Cattail Cove State Park mean expenditures 2007

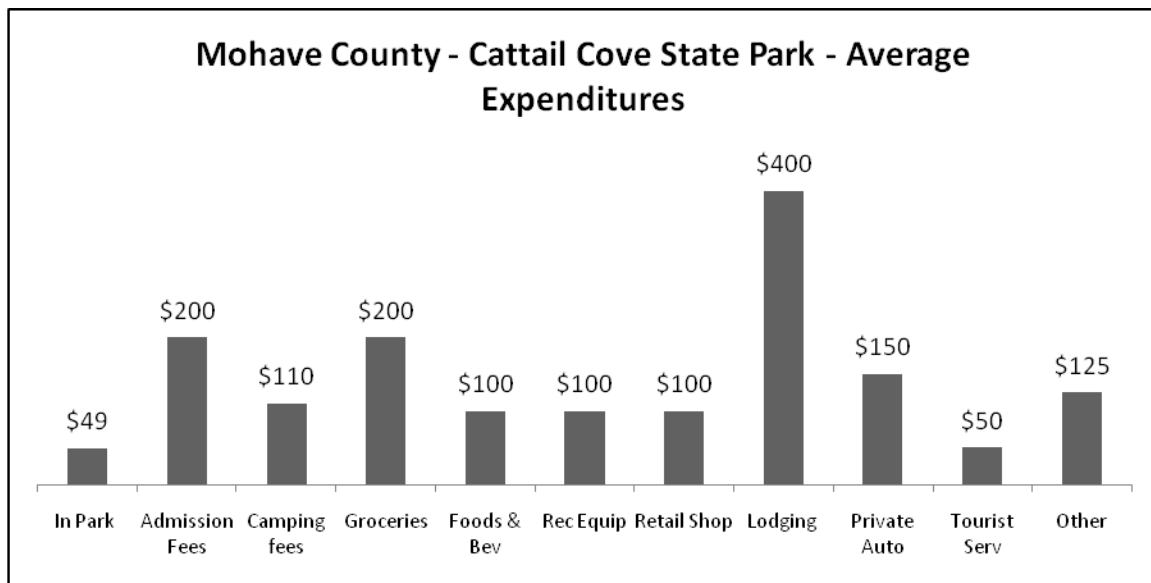


Table 14 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figures 10 & 11) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Cattail Cove State Park saw \$9,051,593 in direct expenditures by state park visitors in 2007, while Lake Havasu State Park saw \$23,833,131 in direct expenditures by state park visitors.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Figure 11. Lake Havasu State Park mean expenditures 2007

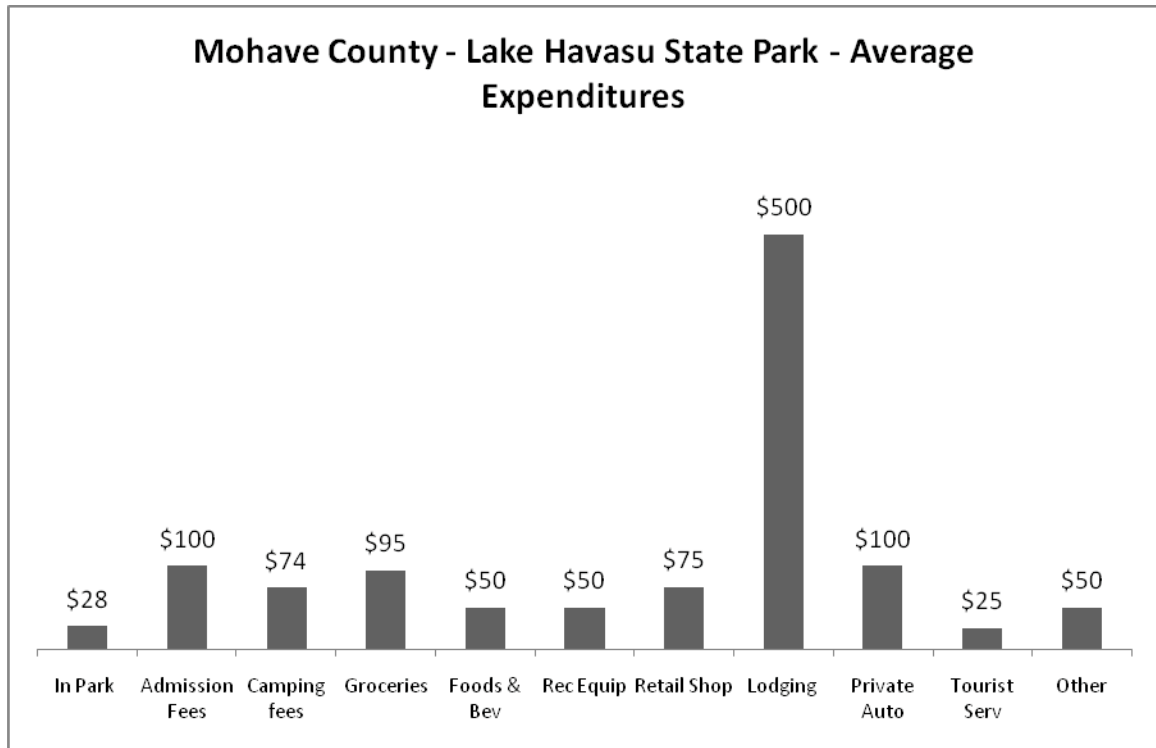


Table 14. Mohave County Economic Impact 2007

	2007 Cattail Cove	2007 Lake Havasu
Mohave County Parks		
In-park expenditures	\$436,562	\$862,894
Admission	\$590,071	\$2,056,422
Camping	\$129,816	\$926,284
Groceries	\$2,596,311	\$5,011,412
Food & Beverages	\$1,144,737	\$2,637,585
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$578,269	\$938,801
Retail Shopping	\$778,893	\$2,078,775
Lodging	\$330,440	\$3,129,338
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$1,929,531	\$5,453,990
Tourist Services	\$64,908	\$156,467
Other Expenses	\$472,056	\$581,163
Total direct expenditures	\$9,051,593	\$23,833,131

	Cattail Cove Income 2007	Lake Havasu Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income		
Indirect Income	\$1,842,202	\$4,853,464
Induced Income	\$2,290,506	\$5,828,014
Total Indirect & Induced Income	\$4,132,708	\$10,681,478

	Cattail Cove Jobs 2007	Lake Havasu Jobs 2007
Direct and Indirect County Employment		
Direct Jobs	141	366
Indirect Jobs	46	118
Total County Jobs	187	484
Total County Income	\$13,184,301	\$34,514,609

	Cattail Cove Tax Impacts 2007	Lake Havasu Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts		
Federal Government Non Defense	\$1,014,556	\$2,594,748
State & Local Government	\$1,225,859	\$3,154,582
Total Taxes	\$2,240,415	\$5,749,330

Navajo County State Parks



Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area

Navajo County State Parks

Navajo County contains two Arizona State Parks – Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area and Homolovi Ruins State Park. Table 15 below shows total visitation to Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area and Homolovi Ruins State Park for FY01 and FY07. Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area visitation increased substantially over this period. Fool Hollow Lake only opened in 1994. Word-of-mouth is bringing much larger numbers of visitors to this park than when it first opened. Visitation at Homolovi Ruins State Park declined substantially.

Table 15. Navajo County State Park visitation

Navajo County	2001	2007	Percent Change
Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area	84,527	95,495	13.0%
Homolovi Ruins	20,644	15,953	-22.7%
Total	105,171	111,448	6.0%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures¹¹
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 12 presents mean (average)

¹¹ See methodology section.

direct expenditures for Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area in each category for the 2007 survey. Figure 13 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Homolovi Ruins State Park in each category for 2007.

Figure 12. Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area mean expenditures 2007

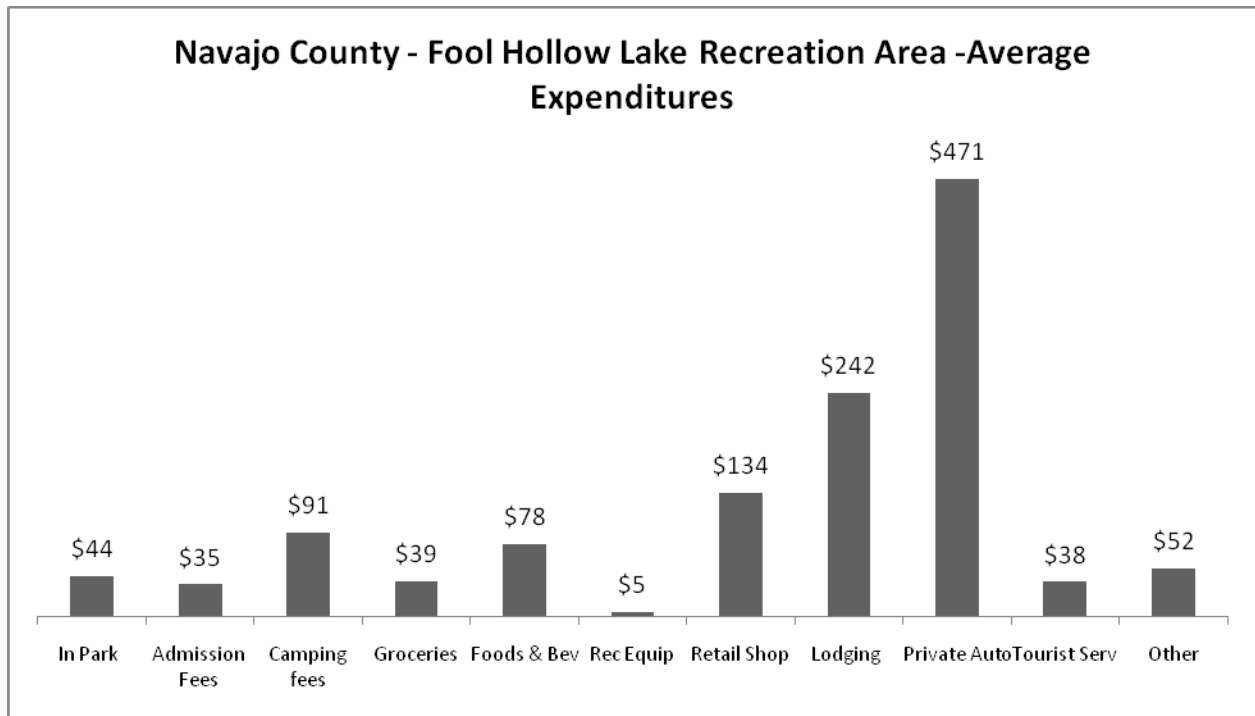


Table 16 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figures 12 & 13) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area saw \$4,445,179 in direct expenditures by state park visitors in 2007, while Homolovi Ruins State Park saw \$2,610,589 in direct expenditures by state park visitors.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Figure 13. Homolovi Ruins State Park mean expenditures 2007

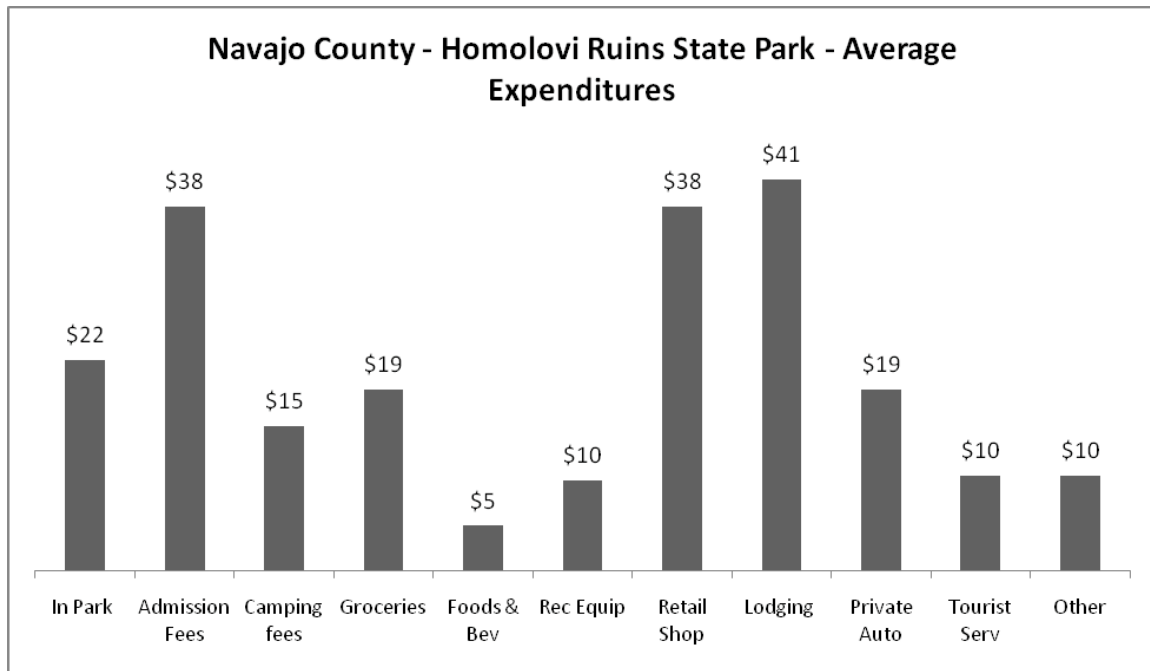


Table 16. Navajo County Economic Impact 2007

Navajo County Parks	2007 Fool Hollow	2007 Homolovi
In-park expenditures	\$357,791	\$46,228
Admission	\$622,922	\$53,162
Camping	\$103,820	\$55,489
Groceries	\$1,090,114	\$82,763
Food & Beverages	\$201,152	\$189,087
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$194,663	\$1,510
Retail Shopping	\$778,653	\$202,377
Lodging	\$55,803	\$218,990
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$1,012,249	\$1,706,613
Tourist Services	\$7,787	\$22,956
Other Expenses	\$20,764	\$31,414
Total direct expenditures	\$4,445,719	\$2,610,589

	Fool Hollow Income 2007	Homolovi Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income		
Indirect Income	\$709,376	\$465,673
Induced Income	\$669,885	\$425,206
Total Indirect & Induced Income	\$1,379,261	\$890,897

	Fool Hollow Jobs 2007	Homolovi Jobs 2007
Direct and Indirect County Employment		
Direct Jobs	59	35
Indirect Jobs	14	9
Total County Jobs	73	44
Total County Income	\$5,824,440	\$3,501,468

	Fool Hollow Tax Impacts 2007	Homolovi Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts		
Federal Government Non Defense	\$371,487	\$244,599
State & Local Government	\$500,533	\$362,264
Total Taxes	\$872,020	\$606,863

Pima County State Parks



Catalina State Park

Pima County State Parks

Pima County contains one Arizona State Park – Catalina State Park. Table 17 below shows total visitation to Catalina State Park for FY01 and FY07. Visitation at Catalina State Park declined slightly during this period. Catalina State Park is a draw for the growing population of the Tucson metro area, and is especially popular with day visitors who hike its many trails. In years with high rainfall, such as 2001, viewing of wildflowers can push visitation up.

Table 17. Pima County State Park visitation

Pima County	2001	2007	Percent Change
Catalina	154,806	149,644	-3.3%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures¹²
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 14 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Catalina State Park in each category for the 2007 survey.

¹² See methodology section.

Figure 14. Catalina State Park mean expenditures 2007

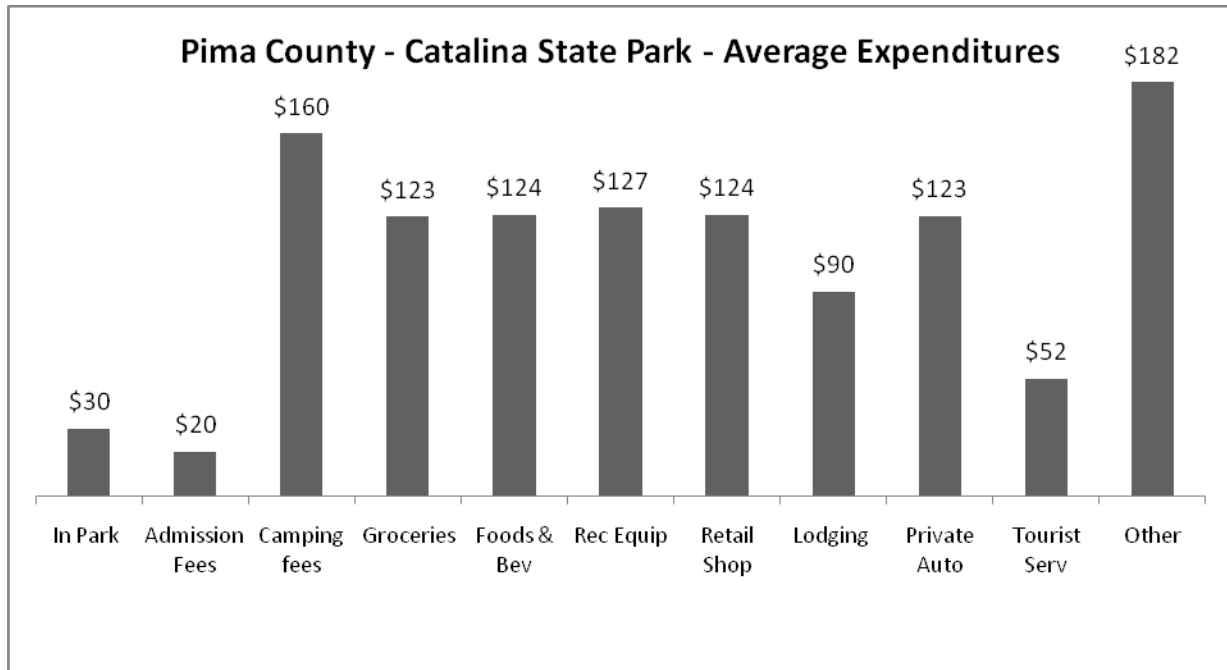


Table 18 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figure 14) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Catalina State Park saw \$12,945,544 in direct expenditures by state park visitors in 2007.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Table 18. Pima County Economic Impact 2007

Pima County Parks	Catalina Expenditures 2007
In-park expenditures	\$473,139
Admission	\$167,696
Camping	\$495,068
Groceries	\$2,806,542
Food & Beverages	\$2,624,081
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$787,808
Retail Shopping	\$1,466,613
Lodging	\$360,911
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$2,942,157
Tourist Services	\$256,466
Other Expenses	\$565,063
Total direct expenditures	\$12,945,544

	Catalina Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income	
Indirect Income	\$2,979,477
Induced Income	\$3,679,638
Total Indirect & Induced Income	\$6,659,115

Direct and Indirect County Employment	Catalina Jobs 2007
Direct Jobs	193
Indirect Jobs	69
Total County Jobs	262
Total County Income	\$19,604,659

	Catalina Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts	
Federal Government Non Defense	\$1,462,337
State & Local Government	\$1,696,602
Total Taxes	\$3,158,939

Pinal County State Parks



Lost Dutchman State Park

Pinal County State Parks

Pinal County contains five Arizona State Parks – Picacho Peak State Park, Boyce Thompson Arboretum State Park (BTA), Lost Dutchman State Park, McFarland State Historic Park, and Oracle State Park. Table 19 below shows total visitation to Picacho Peak, Boyce Thompson, Lost Dutchman, McFarland and Oracle for FY01 and FY07. Four of these five parks saw declining visitation over this period; which is not surprising, as Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Lost Dutchman and Picacho Peak all have their highest number of visitors during year with heavy rainfall, which result in dramatic displays of wildflowers, such as occurred during 2001. Oracle State Park was officially dedicated and opened to the public October 1, 2001 as an environmental education center. As many as 1500 school children a year come to Oracle State Park to learn habitat and interrelationships between plants, animals and people. Because Oracle State Park specializes in school group education tours, in which the ages of the participants are under 18, the economic impact for this park is relatively low. Boyce Thompson Arboretum is managed collaboratively by the University of Arizona, Arizona State Parks and the Boyce Thompson Arboretum Board.

Table 19. Pinal County State Park visitation

Pinal County	2001	2007	Percent Change
Boyce Thompson Arboretum	87,238	65,108	-25.4%
Lost Dutchman	114,253	77,683	-32.0%
McFarland	4,273	3,968	-7.1%
Picacho Peak	117,652	63,393	-46.1%
Oracle	0	9,592	100.0%
Total	323,416	219,744	-32.1%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures¹³
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services

¹³ See methodology section.

- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 15 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Boyce Thompson Arboretum State Park in each category for the 2007 survey. Figure 16 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Lost Dutchman State Park in each category for 2007. Figure 17 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for McFarland State Historic Park in each category for 2007. Figure 18 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Picacho Peak State Park in each category for 2007. Figure 19 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Oracle State Park in each category for 2007.

Figure 15. Boyce Thompson Arboretum State Park mean expenditures 2007

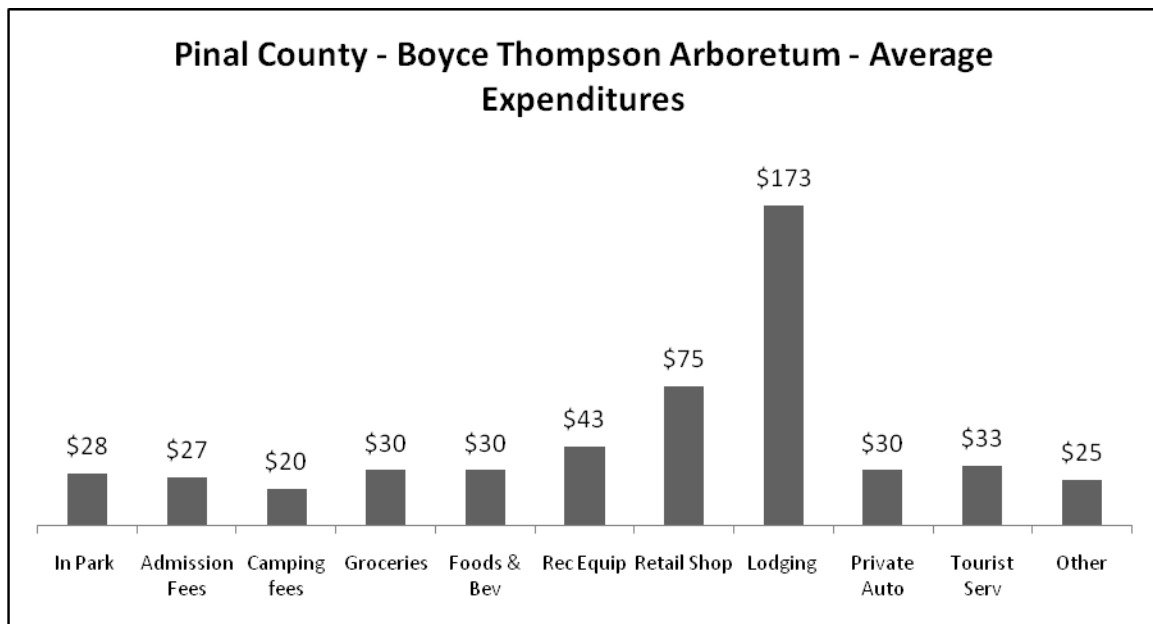


Table 20 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figures 15-19) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Boyce Thompson Arboretum saw \$2,333,650 in direct expenditures by state park visitors in 2007, while Lost Dutchman, McFarland, Picacho Peak and Oracle saw \$3,346,555, \$510,712, \$1,976,823 and \$181,313 in direct expenditures respectively.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park

spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Figure 16. Lost Dutchman State Park mean expenditures 2007

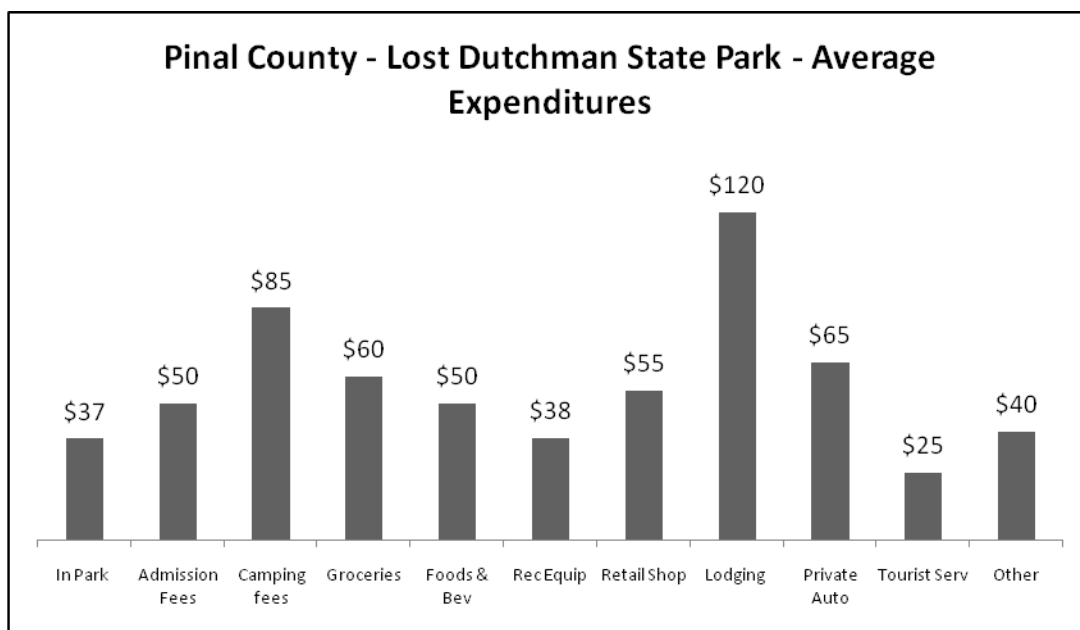


Figure 17. McFarland State Historic Park mean expenditures 2007

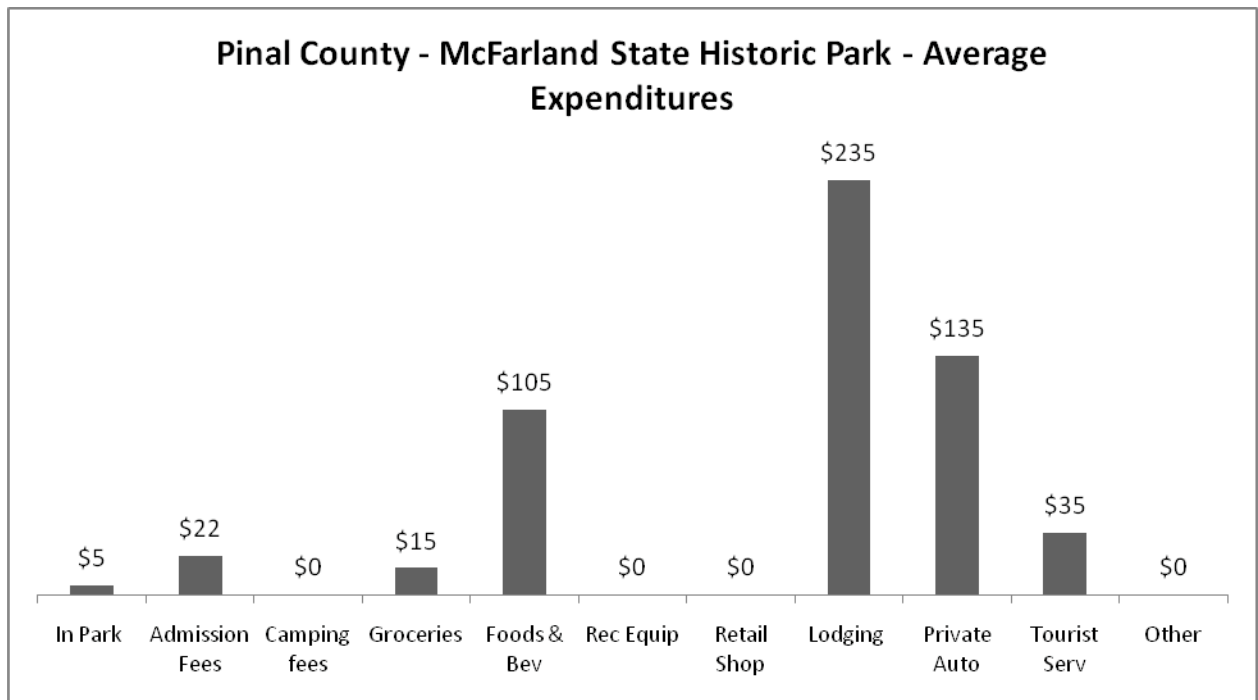


Figure 18. Picacho Peak State Park mean expenditures 2007

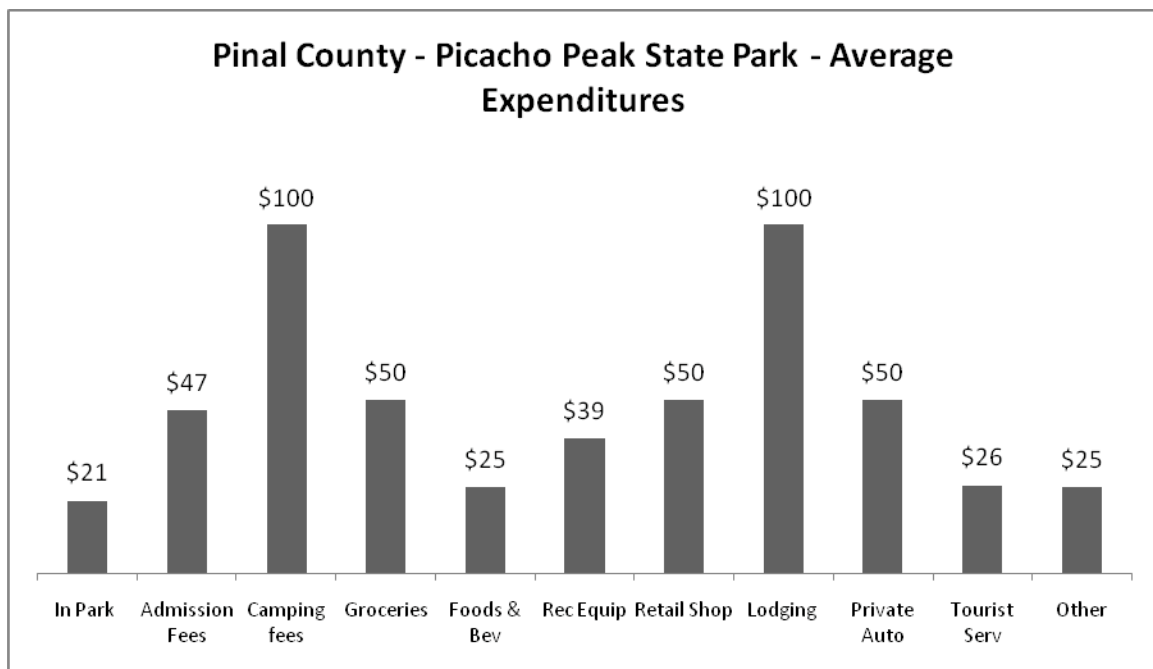


Figure 19. Oracle State Park mean expenditures 2007

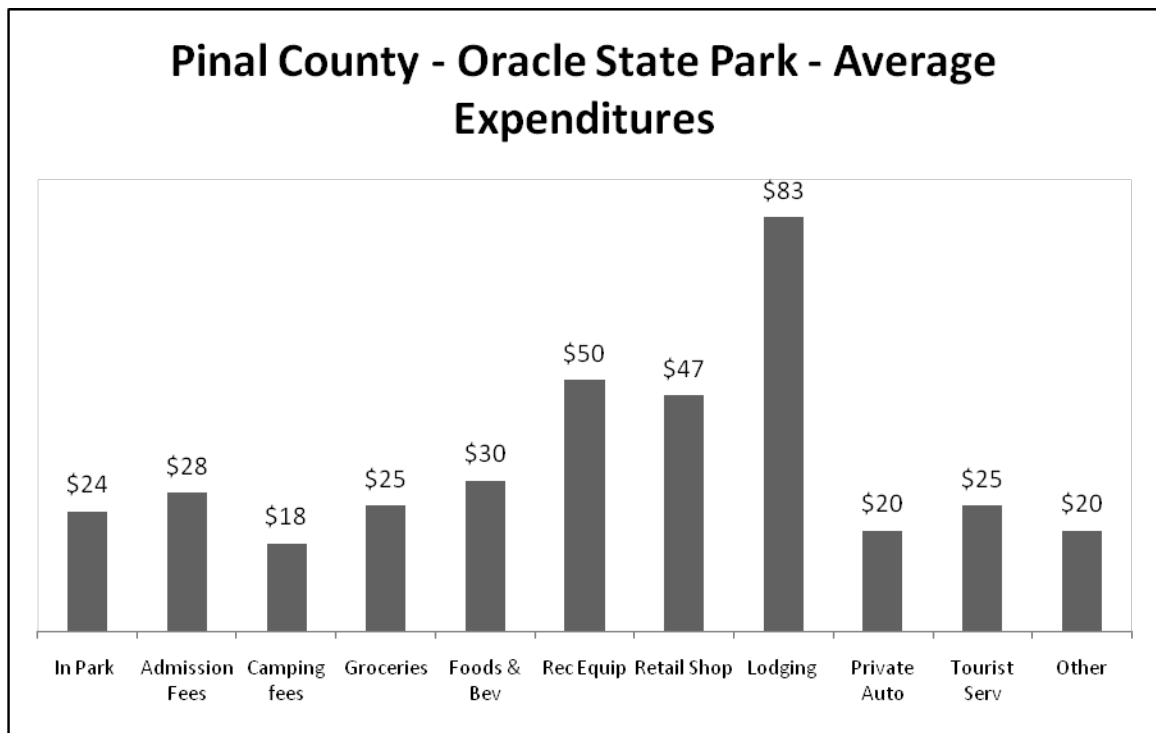


Table 20. Pinal County Economic Impact 2007

Pinal County Parks	2007 BTA	2007 Lost Dutchman	2007 Mc Farland	2007 Picacho Peak	2007 Oracle
In-park expenditures	\$1,322,019	\$238,078	\$6,378	\$222,657	\$21,654
Admission	\$92,246	\$201,095	\$20,566	\$184,856	\$23,418
Camping	\$8,191	\$197,520	\$0	\$148,981	\$3,726
Groceries	\$66,036	\$681,041	\$7,011	\$330,739	\$15,967
Food & Beverages	\$210,394	\$469,221	\$98,156	\$183,247	\$33,530
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$26,107	\$147,469	\$0	\$65,075	\$7,983
Retail Shopping	\$142,054	\$353,927	\$0	\$223,472	\$12,507
Lodging	\$247,251	\$182,326	\$219,682	\$101,307	\$26,345
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$182,751	\$726,175	\$126,200	\$438,005	\$25,547
Tourist Services	\$19,964	\$78,203	\$32,719	\$51,667	\$5,322
Other Expenses	\$16,637	\$71,500	\$0	\$26,817	\$5,322
Total direct expenditures	\$2,333,650	\$3,346,555	\$510,712	\$1,976,823	\$181,313

	BTA Income 2007	Lost Dutchman Income 2007	Mc Farland Income 2007	Picacho Peak Income 2007	Oracle Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income					
Indirect Income	\$150,836	\$417,380	\$51,799	\$237,291	\$18,033
Induced Income	\$160,267	\$426,651	\$50,807	\$239,016	\$18,128
Total Indirect and Induced Income	\$311,103	\$844,031	\$102,606	\$476,307	\$36,161

	BTA Jobs 2007	Lost Dutchman Jobs 2007	Mc Farland Jobs 2007	Picacho Peak Jobs 2007	Oracle Jobs 2007
Direct and Indirect County Employment					
Direct Jobs	17	37	5	21	2
Indirect Jobs	3	9	1	5	1
Total County Jobs	20	46	6	26	3
Total County Income	\$2,644,753	\$4,190,586	\$613,318	\$2,453,130	\$217,474

	BTA Tax Impacts 2007	Lost Dutchman Tax Impacts 2007	Mc Farland Tax Impacts 2007	Picacho Peak Tax Impacts 2007	Oracle Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts					
Federal Government Non Defense	\$92,008	\$249,675	\$30,006	\$139,796	\$10,551
State & Local Government	\$133,465	\$348,155	\$40,753	\$198,552	\$14,265
Total Taxes	\$225,473	\$597,830	\$70,759	\$338,348	\$24,816

Santa Cruz County State Parks



Tubac Presidio State Historic Park

Santa Cruz County State Parks

Santa Cruz County contains two Arizona State Parks – Patagonia Lake State Park, and Tubac Presidio State Historic Park. Table 21 below shows total visitation to Patagonia Lake State Park, and Tubac Presidio State Historic Park for FY01 and FY07. Visitation at the parks declined during this period. Visitors to Patagonia Lake State Park may also be visiting the Sonoita Creek State Natural Area that was opened in 2000. The Sonoita Creek Natural Area can be accessed from Patagonia Lake State Park.

Table 21. Santa Cruz County State Park visitation

Santa Cruz County	2001	2007	Percent Change
Patagonia Lake	196,332	178,497	-9.1%
Tubac Presidio	18,770	14,439	-23.1%
Total	215,102	192,936	-10.3%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures¹⁴
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 20 presents mean (average)

¹⁴ See methodology section.

direct expenditures for Patagonia State Park in each category for the 2007 survey. Figure 21 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Tubac Presidio State Historic Park in each category for 2007.

Figure 20. Patagonia Lake State Park mean expenditures 2007

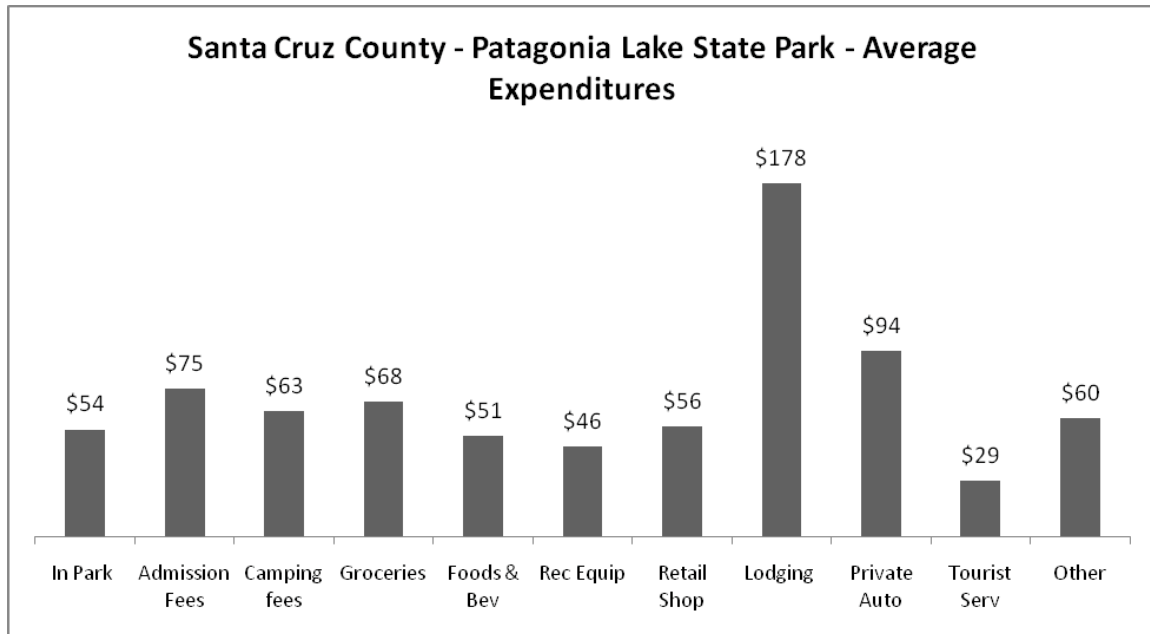


Table 22 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figures 20 & 21) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Patagonia Lake State Park saw \$6,952,350 in direct expenditures by state park visitors in 2007, while Tubac Presidio State Historic Park saw \$204,621 in direct expenditures by state park visitors.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Figure 21. Tubac Presidio State Historic Park mean expenditures 2007

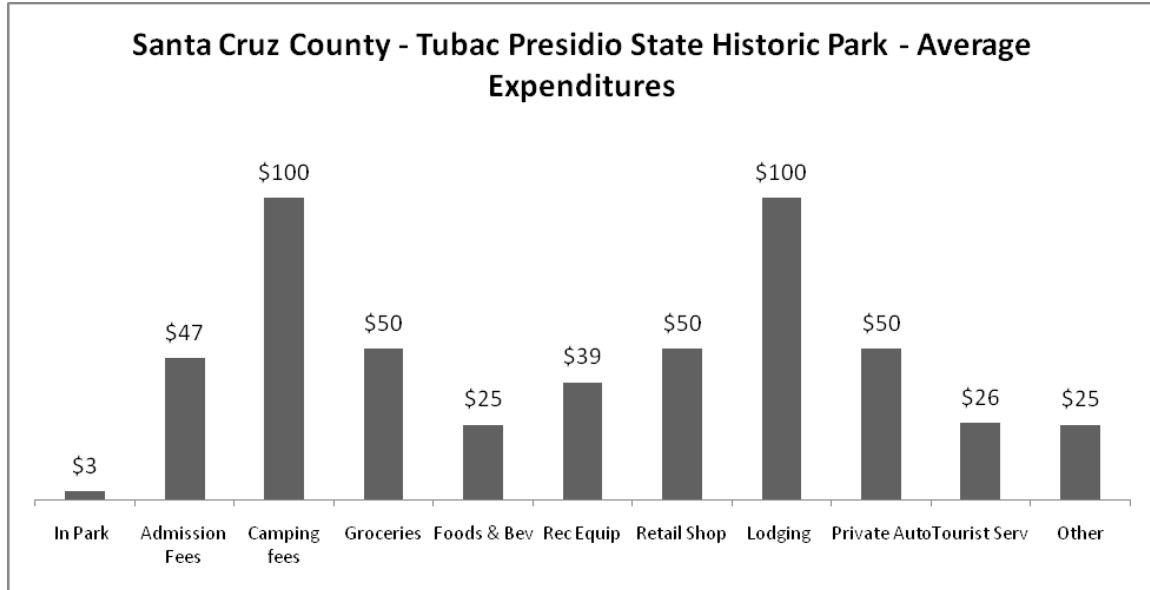


Table 22. Santa Cruz County Economic Impact 2007

Santa Cruz County Parks	2007 Patagonia Lake	2007 Tubac Presidio
In-park expenditures	\$607,595	\$54,038
Admission	\$554,646	\$11,183
Camping	\$197,337	\$24,615
Groceries	\$1,250,190	\$9,867
Food & Beverages	\$971,505	\$19,295
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$214,074	\$4,902
Retail Shopping	\$518,448	\$13,521
Lodging	\$346,410	\$40,637
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$2,049,269	\$17,030
Tourist Services	\$55,659	\$3,903
Other Expenses	\$187,217	\$5,630
Total direct expenditures	\$6,952,350	\$204,621

	Patagonia Lake Income 2007	Tubac Presidio Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income		
Indirect Income	\$1,086,750	\$29,244
Induced Income	\$935,006	\$22,512
Total Indirect & Induced Income	\$2,021,756	\$51,756

	Patagonia Lake Jobs 2007	Tubac Presidio Jobs 2007
Direct and Indirect County Employment		
Direct Jobs	105	3
Indirect Jobs	23	1
Total County Jobs	128	4
Total County Income	\$8,974,106	\$256,377

	Patagonia Lake Tax Impacts 2007	Tubac Presidio Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts		
Federal Government Non Defense	\$591,121	\$13,819
State & Local Government	\$752,336	\$16,251
Total Taxes	\$1,343,457	\$30,070

Yavapai County State Parks



Dead Horse Ranch State Park

Yavapai County State Parks

Yavapai County contains four Arizona State Parks – Dead Horse Ranch State Park, Fort Verde State Historic Park, Jerome State Historic Park and Red Rock State Park. Table 23 below shows total visitation to Dead Horse Ranch State Park, Fort Verde State Historic Park, Jerome State Historic Park and Red Rock State Park for FY01 and FY07. Visitation at three of these parks showed positive growth, while attendance declined substantially at Fort Verde.

Table 23. Yavapai County State Park visitation

Yavapai County	2001	2007	Percent Change
Dead Horse Ranch	103,089	120,686	17.1%
Fort Verde	21,450	16,950	-21.0%
Jerome	53,128	60,307	13.5%
Red Rock	76,393	80,711	5.7%
County Total	254,060	278,654	9.7%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures¹⁵
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging,

¹⁵ See methodology section.

then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 22 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Dead Horse Ranch State Park in each category for the 2007 survey. Figure 23 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Fort Verde State Historic Park in each category for 2007. Figure 24 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Jerome State Historic Park in each category for the 2007 survey. Figure 25 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Red Rock State Park in each category for 2007.

Figure 22. Dead Horse Ranch State Park mean expenditures 2007

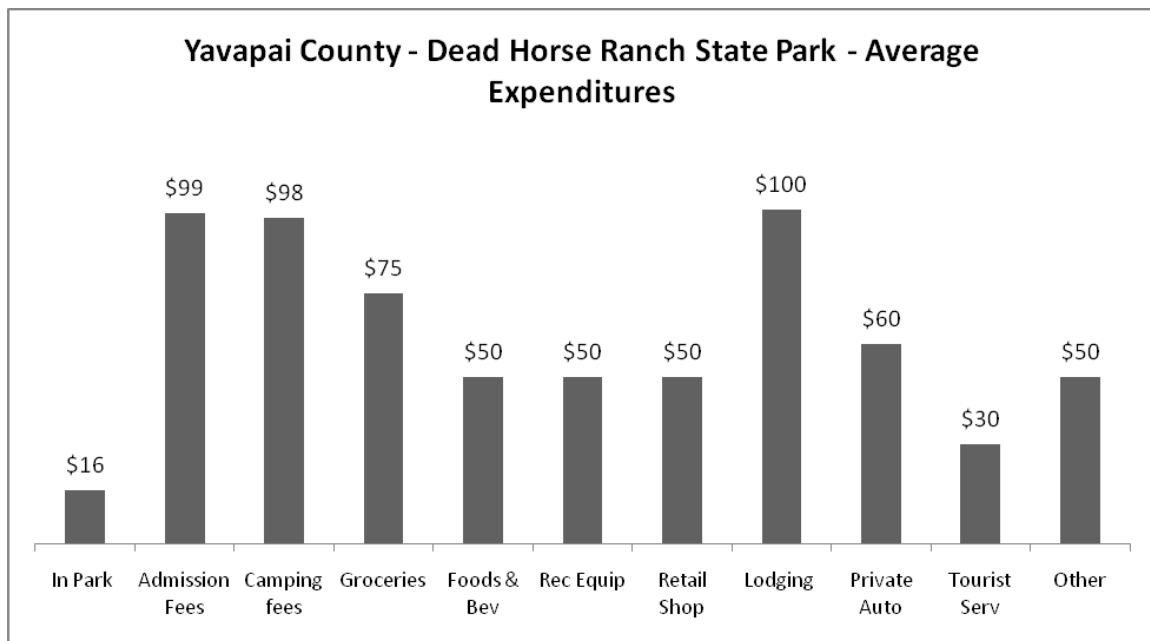


Table 24 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figures 22-25) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Dead Horse Ranch State Park saw \$7,013,393 in direct expenditures by state park visitors in 2007, while Fort Verde, Jerome and Red Rock saw \$1,687,603, \$4,849,406, and \$11,704,535 direct expenditures respectively.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Figure 23. Fort Verde State Historic Park mean expenditures 2007

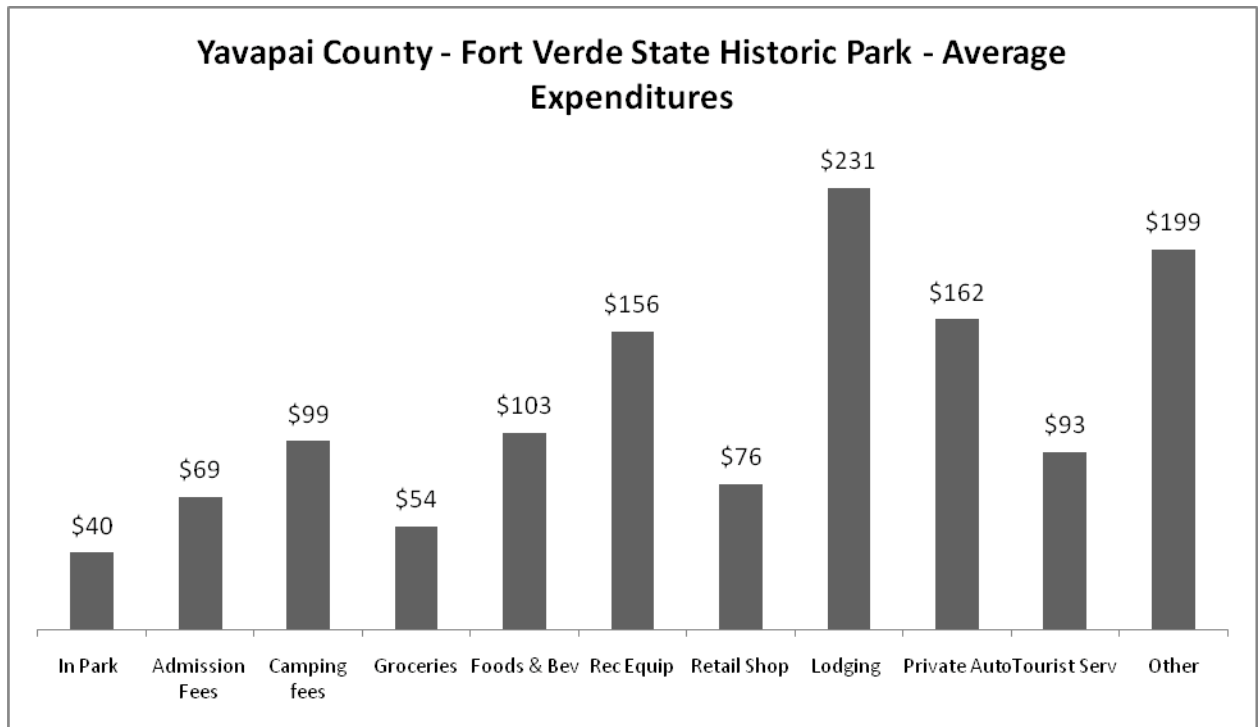


Figure 24. Jerome State Historic Park mean expenditures 2007

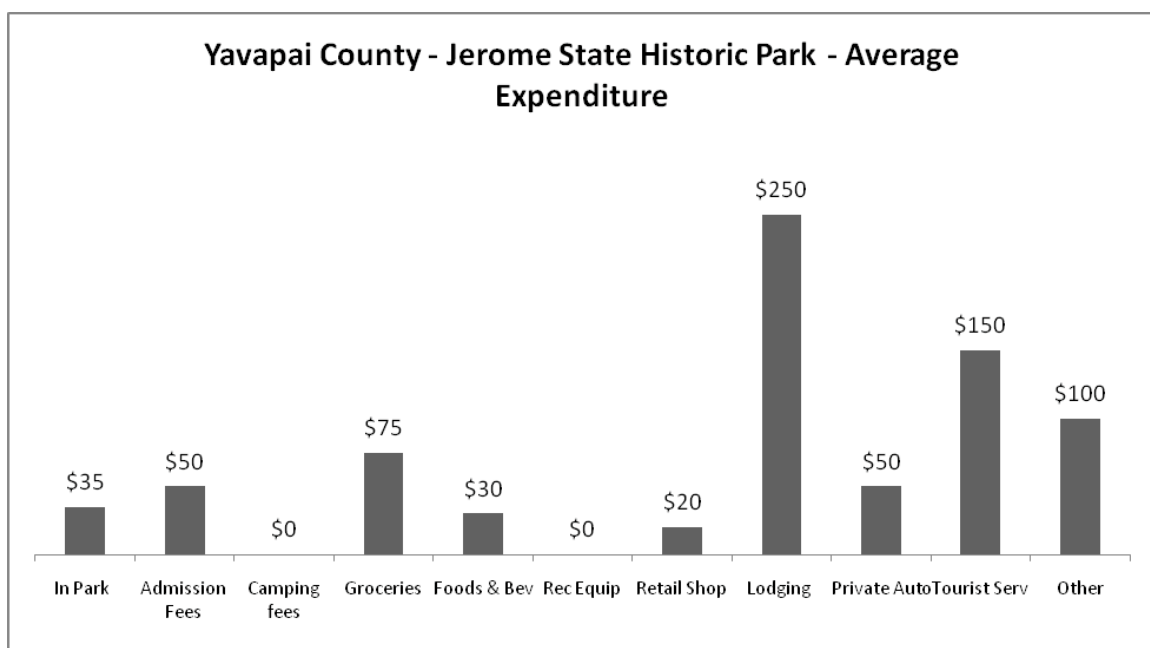


Figure 25. Red Rock State Park mean expenditures 2007

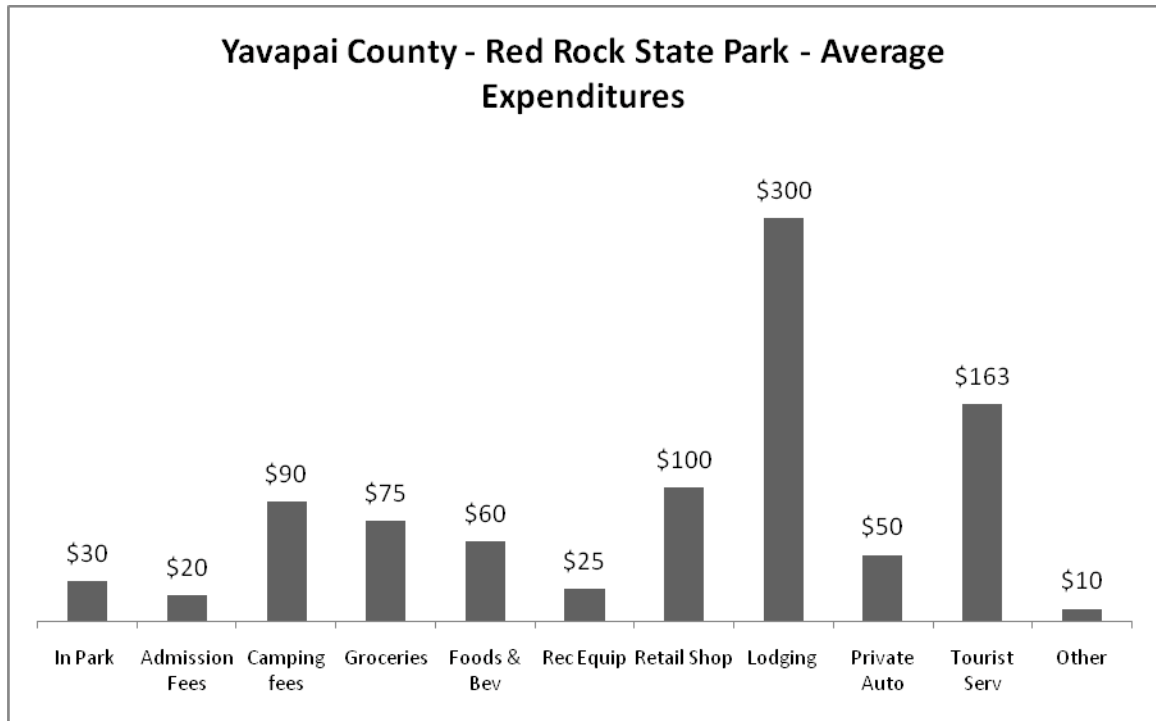


Table 24. Yavapai County Economic Impact 2007

Yavapai County Parks	2007 Dead Horse	2007 Fort Verde	2007 Jerome	2007 Red Rock
In-park expenditures	\$481,536	\$40,056	\$185,687	\$340,740
Admission	\$909,885	\$143,319	\$408,447	\$299,631
Camping	\$299,239	\$40,683	\$0	\$99,877
Groceries	\$1,529,080	\$58,185	\$445,578	\$1,206,848
Food & Beverages	\$1,013,906	\$328,559	\$356,463	\$1,231,818
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$312,393	\$32,216	\$0	\$41,615
Retail Shopping	\$712,475	\$153,386	\$222,789	\$1,387,182
Lodging	\$98,650	\$298,047	\$1,856,576	\$4,827,393
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$1,308,761	\$419,166	\$519,841	\$804,566
Tourist Services	\$177,571	\$81,572	\$556,973	\$1,442,669
Other Expenses	\$169,898	\$92,414	\$297,052	\$22,195
Total direct expenditures	\$7,013,393	\$1,687,603	\$4,849,406	\$11,704,535

	Dead Horse Income 2007	Fort Verde Income 2007	Jerome Income 2007	Red Rock Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income				
Indirect Income	\$1,399,120	\$335,885	\$981,107	\$2,406,406
Indirect Income	\$1,723,191	\$396,849	\$1,175,728	\$2,894,229
Total Indirect & Induced Income	\$3,122,311	\$732,734	\$2,156,835	\$5,300,635

	Dead Horse Jobs 2007	Fort Verde Jobs 2007	Jerome Jobs 2007	Red Rock Jobs 2007
Direct and Indirect County Employment				
Direct Jobs	109	25	69	167
Indirect Jobs	34	8	24	58
Total County Jobs	143	33	93	225
Total County Income	\$10,135,704	\$2,420,337	\$7,006,241	\$17,005,170

	Dead Horse Tax Impacts 2007	Fort Verde Tax Impacts 2007	Jerome Tax Impacts 2007	Red Rock Tax Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts				
Federal Government Non Defense	\$734,247	\$170,423	\$496,815	\$1,216,035
State & Local Government	\$913,026	\$207,461	\$556,237	\$1,340,187
Total Taxes	\$1,650,273	\$377,884	\$1,053,052	\$2,556,222

Yuma County State Parks



Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park

Yuma County State Parks

Yuma County contains two Arizona State Parks – Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park, and Yuma Quartermaster Depot State Historic Park (formerly named Yuma Crossing State Historic Park). Table 25 below shows total visitation to Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park, and Yuma Quartermaster Depot State Historic Park for FY01 and FY07. During this time visitation increased at Yuma Quartermaster Depot, while it declined at Yuma Territorial Prison.

Table 25. Yuma County State Park visitation

Yuma County	2001	2007	Percent Change
Yuma Quartermaster Depot	16,959	17,628	3.9%
Yuma Territorial Prison	69,698	58,694	-15.8%
County Total	86,657	76,322	-11.9%

Visitor surveys were conducted at Arizona State Parks during the 12 months of FY07. These surveys asked visitors to estimate total park expenditures in relevant categories:

- In-Park Expenditures¹⁶
- Admission Fees
- Camping Fees
- Groceries
- Food & Beverages
- Recreational Equipment and Supplies
- Retail Shopping
- Lodging Expenses
- Private Auto Expenses
- Tourist Services
- Any Other Expenses

Direct visitor expenditures for inclusion in the economic impact model, are derived by taking mean (average) per-party expenditures reduced to per-person expenditures by dividing by park specific average party sizes. Per-person expenditures are then multiplied by park attendance corrected for the percentage of respondents who had expenditures in

¹⁶ See methodology section.

each specific category. For example if 15 percent of visitors had expenditures in lodging, then only 15 percent of all visitors are used to calculate direct lodging expenditures. The same process is applied to all relevant expenditures. Figure 26 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Yuma Quartermaster Depot State Historic Park in each category for the 2007 survey. Figure 27 presents mean (average) direct expenditures for Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park in each category for 2007.

Figure 26. Yuma Quartermaster Depot State Historic Park mean expenditures 2007

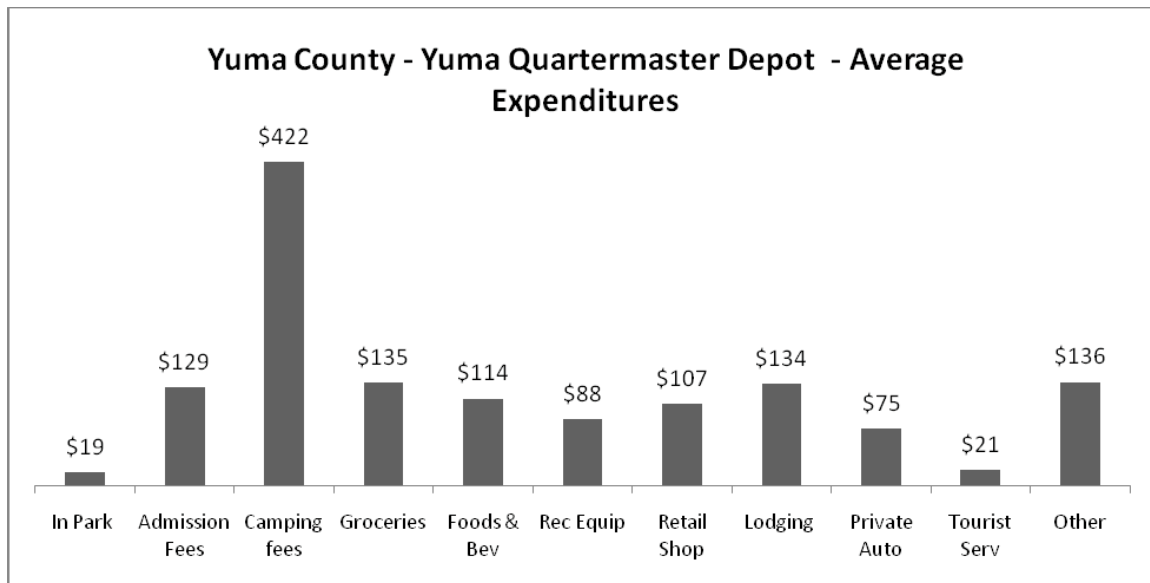


Table 26 is presented in four sections. The first section multiplies mean direct expenditure totals in each category (Figures 26 & 27) by non-local visitor population totals to produce total direct expenditures in 2007. Yuma Quartermaster Depot State Historic Park saw \$1,344,965 in direct expenditures by state park visitors in 2007, while Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park saw \$4,308,343 in direct expenditures by state park visitors.

The second section runs these total direct expenditures through the IMPLAN model that uses multipliers to estimate *total* county income generated as a result of the park spending. This is comprised of indirect and induced county income, as businesses invest in new equipment, suppliers replenish stocks, pay their employees' wages, or improve local public services – that is, as tourist dollars work their way through the local and county economy.

The third section of the table estimates the number of direct and indirect jobs supported by this economic output. It provides an estimate of total county jobs and total county income, representing the total employment impact of state parks on the county economy.

The final section of the table is a calculation of the additional tax impacts of park visitor spending.

Figure 27. Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park mean expenditures 2007

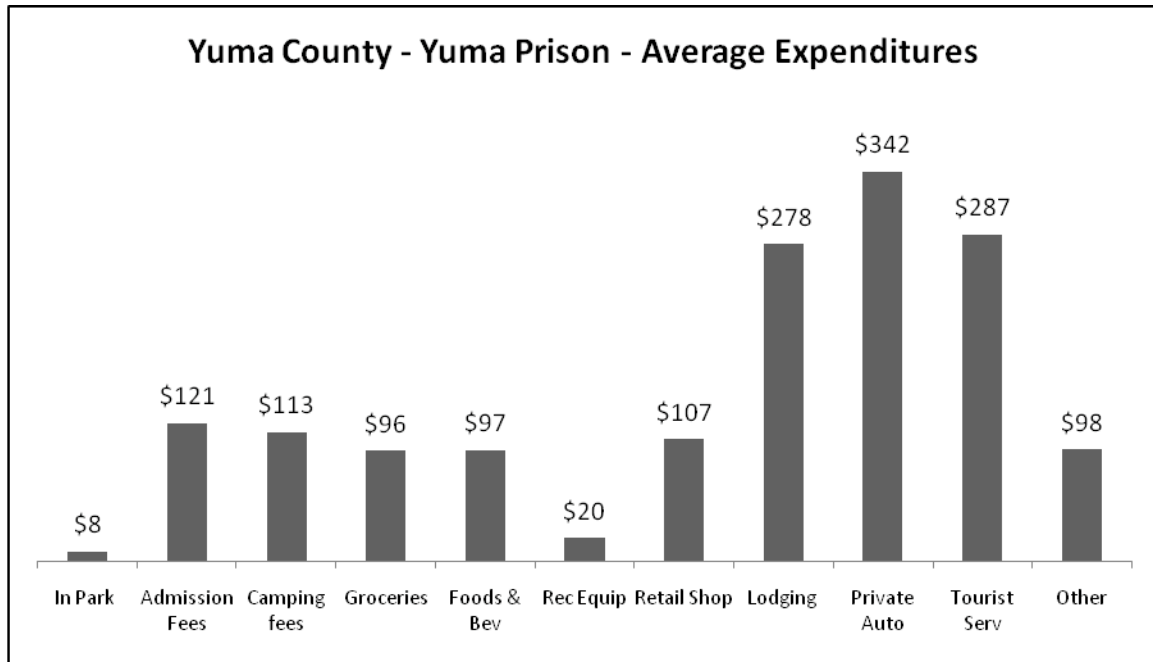


Table 26. Yuma County Economic Impact 2007

	2007 Yuma Depot	2007 Yuma Prison
Yuma County Parks		
In-park expenditures	\$48,372	\$254,392
Admission	\$203,106	\$573,672
Camping	\$226,319	\$223,095
Groceries	\$149,912	\$458,938
Food & Beverages	\$150,879	\$458,938
Recreation Equipment Supplies	\$47,392	\$12,748
Retail Shopping	\$106,389	\$490,809
Lodging	\$235,023	\$1,147,345
Personal Auto Expenditures	\$140,821	\$544,989
Tourist Services	\$12,573	\$95,612
Other Expenses	\$24,179	\$47,806
Total direct expenditures	\$1,344,965	\$4,308,343

	Yuma Depot Income 2007	Yuma Prison Income 2007
Indirect and Induced County Income		
Indirect Income	\$242,635	\$726,965
Induced Income	\$238,921	\$780,277
Total Indirect & Induced Income	\$481,556	\$1,507,242

	Yuma Depot Jobs 2007	Yuma Prison Jobs 2007
Direct and Indirect County Employment		
Direct Jobs	21	67
Indirect Jobs	5	17
Total County Jobs	26	84
Total County Income	\$1,826,521	\$5,815,585

	Yuma Depot Tax Impacts 2007	Yuma Prison Impacts 2007
Tax Impacts		
Federal Government Non Defense	\$117,551	\$383,131
State & Local Government	\$150,158	\$507,180
Total Taxes	\$267,709	\$890,311

APPENDIX

Arizona State Park Visitation, Intervening Years

Arizona State Park Visitation FY 2000/01 to 2006/07

County	Park Name	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Apache	Lyman Lake Kartchner	28,304	31,831	19,151	26,228	39,591	40,395	36,298
Cochise	Cavern	199,115	193,180	187,355	203,378	198,374	160,467	155,909
Cochise	Tombstone	74,105	70,328	52,350	50,814	48,247	49,121	52,989
Coconino	Riordan	19,194	23,288	22,757	23,789	24,041	23,906	26,013
Coconino	Slide Rock	275,554	233,116	199,287	243,298	238,521	238,587	249,409
Gila	Tonto Natural Bridge	100,178	101,052	84,555	98,975	83,338	90,450	94,026
Graham	Roper Lake	60,242	57,191	35,266	37,141	48,376	69,985	73,230
La Paz	Alamo Lake	70,969	82,524	54,739	33,977	35,020	61,163	72,066
La Paz	Buckskin	93,999	93,672	93,727	87,764	88,988	85,048	96,529
Mohave	Cattail Cove	106,939	108,930	108,365	112,298	105,812	95,498	98,419
Mohave	Lake Havasu	345,590	397,961	396,062	376,158	346,858	345,853	314,519
Navajo	Fool Hollow	84,527	84,525	60,217	71,017	73,321	89,042	95,495
Navajo	Homolovi	20,644	22,297	19,265	17,618	16,656	15,587	15,953
Pima	Catalina Boyce	154,806	125,739	120,032	123,165	124,942	138,341	149,644
Pinal	Thompson	87,238	86,504	71,291	70,868	81,579	63,599	65,108
Pinal	Lost Dutchman	114,253	78,076	76,484	61,510	88,319	75,549	77,683
Pinal	McFarland	4,162	3,725	3,175	3,289	3,442	3,454	3,968
Pinal	Oracle	*2,250	10,640	8,669	8,705	8,384	9,062	9,592
Pinal	Picacho Peak	117,652	68,032	55,680	61,989	105,300	56,321	63,393
Santa Cruz	Patagonia Lake	196,332	216,699	205,415	203,005	202,785	180,244	178,497
Santa Cruz	Tubac Presidio	18,770	20,232	15,926	16,710	16,295	16,919	14,439
Yavapai	Dead Horse	103,089	105,749	100,780	93,415	88,350	98,269	120,686
Yavapai	Fort Verde	21,450	18,476	15,754	15,472	17,290	16,530	16,950
Yavapai	Jerome	53,128	33,038	46,452	50,738	56,008	58,049	60,307
Yavapai	Red Rock	76,393	69,420	76,449	73,769	76,188	72,644	80,711
Yuma	Yuma Quartermaster Depot	16,959	13,813	13,995	12,584	13,297	15,641	17,628
Yuma	Yuma Prison	69,698	60,345	58,622	58,233	57,002	54,868	58,694

Source: Arizona State Parks: Park Summaries, FY01 to FY07

*Oracle State Park was officially opened to the public on October 1, 2001, prior to that it was only available for environmental education programs on a reservation basis.